

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

69.67

MAY 5 - 1910

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

LIBRARY

RECEIVED

JULY 1920

U. S. Department of Agriculture

ZINNA

SPIREA
VAN HOUTE

WEIGELA
ROSEA

MALLOW
MALVA

ONE OF EACH OF THE ABOVE 4 FLOWERS TO POST PAID

Peter Rehlander & Sons

SPRING HILL- NURSERIES

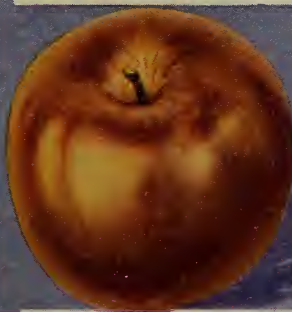
TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.

WORDEN
GRAPE

St. Regis Raspberries, fruit from 12 to 14 weeks. Large plants 10c each; 12 for 75c; 100 for \$3.00, postage paid. Order 100 plants and we will include 2 large Worden grape vines.

One each of the apple trees below, extra large trees, \$1.00.

ST. REGIS
RASPBERRY



Stayman's Winesap



Winter Banana



Rome Beauty



Jonathan

Greetings to Our Friends and Patrons

Another year has passed since you received a copy of our catalog and we are pleased to extend to you, with a copy of our new Catalog, our greetings. A careful perusal of these pages will give you a concise idea of the completeness of our line of trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. We are thankful that we can come to you again this year with some of the very best stock that money can buy. We ask you to remember:

Our Guarantee. Which specifies that all stock will be exactly as represented as to size, name and general specifications. It is good, clean, healthy, and first-class. If at any time found otherwise we will replace same free of charge or refund the money paid for same.

Our Watchword. Good stock, well dug, carefully selected and promptly shipped; modern methods, square dealing and a guarantee that you receive fullest possible value for your money—this is our watchword.

Order by Mail. When you order from us by mail you do not take any undue risk. There is no chance for misunderstanding. We would not make these promises and send them through the mails if we did not live up to them. All State and Government experimental stations recommend buying direct from Nursery. We carry nothing but well-tried varieties. The Certificate of Inspection and our liberal guarantee are both full protection to you.

Small Orders. We appreciate all orders, and small ones receive as careful attention and will be shipped as promptly as large ones.

Large Orders. If large orders are to be placed it is especially advised to send in the list of stock at just as early a date as possible, so the stock may be reserved for the order.

Order Early. It is always best to order early. NOW, when you receive this catalog, is just the right time of the year. The demand for our stock is invariably larger than the supply, because we burn thousands of plants every season to keep the general quality of our merchandise up to its highest point.

Packing. Packing is done in boxes or paper lined bales and plenty of damp packing material is used. No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivering to the freight or express depots in our city.

Remittance. Should be made by Post Office Money Order, Drafts on New York or Express Money Order. We do not hold ourselves responsible when remittance is not made as directed. When none of these methods are available the letter should be registered. Postage stamps will be found convenient in remitting small amounts and can be used by us conveniently. Coin should not be sent.

Cash with Order. Please send money with the order sufficient to cover the amount of the bill. We decline sending goods, "Collect on Delivery," unless remittance be made on account sufficient to guarantee acceptance.

Errors. We exercise the utmost care in filling all orders, striving to do a little more than we offer; nevertheless in the press of the season errors will sometimes occur in which case we ask to be promptly notified of the fact and will make such correction as will be satisfactory. Please keep a copy of order for comparison.

Correspondence Solicited. We gladly answer all inquiries promptly and to the best of our ability. For the use of our patrons and friends we have installed a special department where all questions are answered direct. If any information relative to horticultural pursuits is desired, we are at all times ready and willing to furnish same.

Visitors will be welcome to our nursery, packing cellars and office any time **except Sundays.**

Location. Our nursery is located on the C. H. & D. railroad and on the Dayton and Troy interurban line. Our office and packing grounds are one square south of the Dayton and Troy car barns, and five squares south of the C., H. & D. railroad station.

Shipping Facilities. We can either ship by freight or express. The C., H. & D. sidetrack is within a few feet of our packing sheds, and is our nursery switch. The Dayton and Troy Traction freight station is within a square of our packing grounds, and we have a private switch within a few feet of our sheds. The Wells-Fargo Company is also convenient. All stock is delivered on board cars at Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, at the prices quoted in this book, except where otherwise noted. We make no charges for packing.

Read our enclosed letter carefully. We want you to know what we have to say is printed and can be relied on.

Pointers for Planters



Showing Method of Heeling-in Trees.

Success with trees and plants depends, in a large measure, upon the treatment given them when first received.

Remove from the Express or Freight Office as soon as possible.

Be sure to avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air and sun.

If possible, plant as soon as received. When this cannot be done, it is best to heel in; select a well-drained, shaded spot. Dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots. Unpack the box or bale, shake all packing material from

the roots and place the trees in trench, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, cover to a depth of 10 to 12 inches and water thoroughly. Finish by throwing on more soil until all roots are covered. Care should be taken to fill the spaces between the roots. Too much care cannot be given to this as each root that is not in contact with the soil is bound to die.

Preparing the Soil

The preparation of the soil is the first important requisite to the successful raising of an orchard. This should be made dry and rich. Underdrained, if necessary, as trees will not thrive in soil constantly saturated with stagnant water.

If at all feasible, plow up the whole area to be planted if possible with a sub-soil plow, and get the whole area in good farming condition.

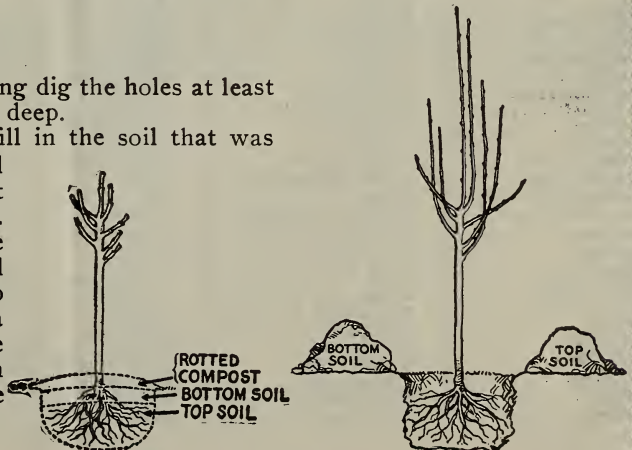
Preparing the Trees for Planting

Cut off the ends of all broken or bruised roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. This pruning of the roots should be followed by a pruning of the top. Decide when the trees are planted, the height at which the top or head is to start. Think first of the best possible shape and size. For most practical purposes and for most trees, a low open head is desirable, as it is the easiest to work over and to pick the fruit from.

Planting

When all is in readiness for planting dig the holes at least three feet square and eighteen inches deep.

Place the tree in the center and fill in the soil that was taken from the top first and firm it well around the roots. If the ground is at all dry, give a goodly supply of water. After this has settled away, fill in the remainder of the dirt and firm well again. Do not allow any manure to come in contact with the roots, but a good coating on top as a mulch will be beneficial. Always plant the trees from one to two inches deeper than in the nursery row.



CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION IS ATTACHED TO EACH SHIPMENT AND PACKAGE.

With but few exceptions cuts in catalog are made from photographs of our own stock.

INDEX

- Abies 26
 Abundance Cherry. 8
 Acer 22, 23, 25
 Achillea 41
 Adam's Needle 28
 Aesculus 22
 Agrostemma 41
 Ailanthus 22
 Akebia Quinata 36
 Althea 31, 35
 Amelanchier 29
 Amorphia 29
 Ampelopsis 36
 Anchusa 41
 Anemone 41
 Anthemis 41
 Apples—
 Summer 5, 6
 Fall 6
 Winter 6, 7, 8
 Crab 8
 Dwarf 10
 Aquilegia 41
 Arabis 42
 Artemisia 42
 Arundo 42
 Aralia 29
 Arborvitae 28, 35
 Ash 24
 Asparagus 21
 Aster 42
 Astilbe 42
 Azalea 29
 Bastard Indigo 29
 Baptista 42
 Balsam Fir 26
 Bald Cypress 25
 Betula 23
 Beech 24
 Berberis 29
 Berberry 29, 35
 Bellis 42
 Belemcanda 42
 Bergamot 45
 Beard's Tongue 45
 Birch 23, 25
 Bignonia 36
 Bitter Sweet 36
 Bird Cherry 23
 Blackberries 20
 Blackberry Lily 42
 Bleeding Heart 43
 Boxwood 28
 Boltonia 42
 Bocconia 42
 Broad Leaved
 Evergreens 23
 Burbank's New
 Introductions 8
 Campanula 42
 Catalpa 23
 Caragana 23
 Calycanthus 28
 Cahamomile 41
 Cassia 42
 Candytuft 45
 Callirhoe 42
 Caladium 48
 Canna 48
 Cerasus 23
 Cercis 23
 Celestrus Scandens 36
 Cerastium 42
 Cherries 11
 Chestnut, American
 Sweet 15
 Chionanthus 29
 Chrysanthemum 42
 Chinese Bell-
 flower 46
 Cinquefoil 46
 Cinnamon Vine 36
 Clematis 37
 Cornus 24, 29
 Coffee Tree 24
 Cotoneaster 30
 Coral Berry 33
 Columbine 41
 Convallaria 43
 Coreopsis 43
 Cone Flower 46
 Crataegus 24, 30
 Currants 20, 21
 Cypress 27
 Cydonia 30
 Dahlia 48
 Daisy—
 Michaelmas 42
 Alaska 43
 English 42
 Persian 46
 Delphinium 43
 Deutzia 30
 Dewberries,
 Lucetia 21
 Desmodium 30, 43
 Diospyros 24
 Dianthus 23
 Dicentra 43
 Dictamnus 43
 Digitalis 43
 Diervilla 30
 Dogwood 24, 29
 Dutchman's Pipe 37
 Eleagnus 24, 30
 Elm 25, 26
 Elder 32
 English Ivy 28
 Erianthus 43
 Eulalia 43
 Euonymus 28, 30
 Eupatorium 44
 Evergreens 26, 27, 28
 Exochorda 30
 Fagus 24
 False Indigo 42
 False Chamomile 42
 Ferns 44
 Filberts, English 15
 Flowering Crab 25
 Flowering Thorn 30
 Flax 45
 Flag 45
 Flowering Almond 32
 Flowering Currant 32
 Forsythia 31
 Foxglove 43
 Forest Tree
 Seedlings 36
 Forget-me-not 45
 Fraxinus 24
 Funkia 44
 Gas Plant 43
 Galtonia 44
 Gaillardia 44
 Ginkgo 24
 Gloxinia, Hardy 45
 Gladiolus 48
 Gooseberries 21
 Golden Bell 31
 Golden Glow 46
 Grapes 16
 Gypsophila 44
 Gymnocladus 24
 Hanksa 20
 Hawthorn 24
 Halesia 31
 Hamamelis 31
 Hedera 28
 Hercules' Club 29
 Hedge Plants 35
 Hedysarum 44
 Helenium 44
 Heliathanthus 44
 Hesperis 44
 Hemerocallis 44, 45
 Hedge Trimmer 50
 Hibiscus 31, 45
 Horse Chestnut 22
 Honeysuckle 37
 Honeysuckle,
 French 44
 Hydrangea 31, 34
 Hypericum 31
 Iberis 45
 Iris 45
 Incarvillea 45
 Ixia 48
 Japan Quince 30
 June Berry 29
 Juniper 26, 27
 Juniperus 26, 27
 Kalmia 28
 Kansas Gay
 Feather 45
 Kerria 31
 Kudzu Vine 37
 Larch 27
 Laurel 28
 Larix 27
 Larkspur 43
 Lathyrus 45
 Leadwort 46
 Liquidamber 24
 Liriodendron 24
 Linden 25
 Ligustrum 31, 32
 Lilac 33
 Lily of the Valley 43
 Liatris 45
 Linum 45
 Lily—
 Day 44
 Japanese 48, 49
 Lonicera 32, 37
 Lycium 37
 Lychnis 45
 Maple 22, 23, 25
 Maiden Hair Tree 24
 Magnolia 24
 Mahonia 28
 Maderia Vine 37
 Matrimony Vine 37
 Mallow 45
 Maltese Cross 45
 Meadow Sweet 42
 Monarda 45
 Mountain Ash 25
 Morus 26
 Mulberries 15, 26
 Myosotis 45
 Oak 25
 Oenothera 45
 Ornamental Grass 43
 Osage Orange 35
 Pampas Grass,
 False 43
 Pears—
 Summer 9
 Autumn 9, 10
 White Star 10
 Dwarf 10
 Peaches 12, 13
 Pecans 15
 Pea Tree 23
 Persimmon 24
 Pearl Bush 30
 Perennials 41
 Pentstemon 45
 Peony 45
 Philadelphia 32
 Phlox 46
 Pinus 27
 Pine 27
 Picea 27
 Pink, Hardy 43
 Plums 14, 24
 Plums, Hanksa 8
 Plums, Gee Whiz 8
 Plumcot 8
 Platanus 24, 25
 Platycodon 46
 Plumbago 46
 Populus 24
 Poplar 24, 35
 Poppy, Mallow 42
 Polygonum 46
 Potentilla 46
 Prunus Pissardi 24
 Prunus 32
 Privet 31, 32, 35
 Primrose, Evening 45
 Pyrus 25
 Pyrethrum 46
 Quinces 11
 Quercus 25
 Raspberries 19
 Red Bud 23
 Retinospira 27
 Reed 42
 Red Hot Poker 47
 Rhubarb 21
 Rhododendron 28
 Rhamnus
 Cathartica 32
 Rhodotyphus 32
 Rhus 32
 Ribes 32
 Rock Cress 42
 Rocket 44
 Rose of Sharon 31, 35
 Rose Champion 41
 Roses—
 Hybrid Per-
 petuals 37, 38
 Tea 38
 Hybrid Tea 38
 Moss 40
 Tree 40
 Rambling and
 Climbing 39
 Baby Ramblers 39
 Various Types 40
 Rudbeckia 46
 Sambucus 32
 Salvia 46
 Salix 25, 26
 Scabiosa 46, 47
 Seedlings 36
 Sea Bugloss 41
 Senna 42
 Shade Trees 22 to 25
 Shrubs 29
 Snow Berry 33
 Snow Ball 34
 Snow in Summer 42
 Sorbus 25
 Spruce 27, 35
 Spirea 32, 33, 35
 Spray Materials 50
 Strawberries 17, 18
 Stephanandra 33
 Stonecrop 46, 47
 Sweet Gum 24
 Sweet Pea 45
 Perennial 45
 Syringa 33
 Sycamore 24, 25
 Symphoricarpos 33
 Tamarix 33
 Taxus 27
 Taxodium 25
 Thuya 28
 Tilia 25
 Tick Trefoil 30, 43
 Trumpet Flower 36
 Tritoma 47
 Tunica 47
 Tulip Tree 24
 Tuberosus Rooted
 Begonias 49
 Ulmus 25, 26
 Veronica 47
 Viola 47
 Violet 47
 Vines 36
 Viburnum 34
 Walnut—
 Black 15
 White 15
 English 15
 Japan 15
 Weeping Trees 25
 White Fringe 29
 Windbreaks 13
 Wild Olive 24, 35
 Willow 25
 Witch Hazel 31
 Wistaria 37
 Wind Flower 41
 Yew 27
 Yarrow 41
 Yucca 28

References and Recommendations

Tipp National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
 Fourth National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
 Citizens' National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

Dunn's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies. Ask your
 own bank for this reference.
 Any business man, farmer, or professional man in this
 community.



Jonathan.

Apples

When the hardiness, productiveness, and general commercial value of the apple is considered, it stands by common consent as "King" of all the fruits. It thrives in practically every State in the Union and succeeds on all well-drained soils. America is the great apple-producing country of the world. Under ordinary conditions, the demand is much larger than the supply, so there is no danger of over-production. Some localities are more highly favored than others as to soil and climate and will in time grow the greater part of the apples for our export trade; but every land owner should grow enough apples to supply his own family with fruit the entire year.

The first orchards in the United States were set with trees grown from seeds of other apples. The result was very unsatisfactory, as there was no degree of certainty what kind of apples would be the result. The trees we are herein offering are all either budded or grafted. From the list we offer, varieties may be selected that will be adapted to any given locality. If you are in doubt as to the best varieties to use for your planting, we will gladly give you the benefit of our wider experience and make the selections for you.

In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance do we recommend a novelty without first ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

The ideal soil for apples is a strong loam of a limestone nature, but apples will thrive on almost any soil, providing it is well drained. The land should be well and deeply plowed before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage. Recent investigation has shown that a surplus water in an orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. Too damp soil may be rendered suitable for the apple orchard by thorough drainage and, if too dry, by deep, sub-soil plowing or trenching.

As before stated, our trees are all either budded or grafted; we use only the varieties that give the best results and produce the longest lived trees. Seedling roots used in the propagation of apples are especially grown for this purpose. The scions or wood of the varieties wanted are cut from scion orchards where the trees are always kept in a healthy condition; so there is no chance for carrying new diseases into other orchards.

Apple trees, blanchd tops.		Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old, first class, 5 to 7 feet.	.....	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$20.00
2-year-old, first class, 4 to 5 feet.	.....	.25	2.00	17.00
2-year-old, first class, 3 to 4 feet.	.....	.20	1.50	13.50
Apple trees 1 year old.		Each	Per 10	Per 100
First class, 3 to 4 feet.	.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
In Stayman's Winsap and Delicious.				

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST (Early June, Yellow Harvest). The Early Harvest has been known in cultivation for more than one hundred years. It is a desirable variety for the home orchard, because it is one of the earliest of the summer apples, and is excellent for either dessert or culinary uses. The color is such that it shows bruises very readily, and keeps but a short time. The fruit is medium to large; the skin thin, tender, very smooth, clear pale waxen yellow; the flesh white, not firm, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, at first briskly subacid, but eventually becoming milder and more agreeable for dessert. Good to very good. Ripens late July and August.

RED ASTRACHAN. A very beautiful early summer apple of good medium size; yellow, largely covered with light and dark red, presenting a striped appearance, and overspread with bluish bloom; flesh white, often strongly tinged with red. Crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, good to very good. Valued as one of the most beautiful early market and dessert apples, and also good for culinary purposes. The tree is of medium size, a good grower, extra hardy, moderately long-lived, comes into bearing rather young, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. Can be grown any place in the United States. Ripens in August.



Stayman's Winesap.

GOLDEN SWEET. Fruit of good, medium size, attractive clear yellow, rich, sweet, very good in flavor and quality. Principally for home use. August and September. Tree is a good grower, healthy, hardy, and yields moderate crops biennially.

SWEET DOUGH. Large, light yellow, tender, sweet, and excellent for baking. One of our finest summer apples. It may be handled to a limited extent in local markets, but is too soft to stand shipping to distant markets. It cannot be ranked among the prolific commercial varieties. The tree comes into bearing rather young, and is long-lived, specimens being found sixty to eighty years old which are still productive. It should be found in every good collection. Ripens in August and early September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.). Another popular and well-known Russian variety that should be in every orchard. The tree is a very upright grower, and usually bears the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruits of medium size; pale waxen, transparent yellow; pleasantly acid, tender, and good. Splendid for home and market. Ripens in July and August before Early Harvest variety.

Fall Varieties

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, OR DUCHESS. A Russian variety of great hardiness, yielding abundantly in all sections. The fruits are large, rounded, yellow striped red, tender, juicy, and of the best quality for cooking. Tree productive while young. August and September.

FALL RAMBO. A pretty, mottled and striped red and yellow apple, of medium size, and good flavor; widely cultivated and everywhere esteemed. The tree is strong-growing and a heavy bearer. October to December.

FALL WATER OR TULPEHOCKEN. Large and handsome; green, nearly covered with dull red. Bears young and abundantly. January to April.

HOLLAND PIPPIN. One of the most valuable autumn apples for cooking, but of inferior quality for dessert. The fruit is usually large, or very large, and when kept free from scab is a good-looking apple. The flesh is slightly coarse-grained, moderately crisp, rather tender, very juicy, and brisk subacid. The tree is a good grower, hardy, or nearly so, pretty long-lived, and generally quite productive, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. It varies greatly in keeping qualities in different seasons. It is grown to a limited extent for market. September and October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. One of the most beautiful and most productive fall varieties. A good market sort, because of the attractiveness of the fruit. Of uniformly good size; smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on a yellow ground. Good for table use. August to October.

WEALTHY. This apple originated in Minnesota, and is notable for its hardiness of tree and fruit buds. Large, smooth, almost overspread with brilliant red. Very attractive. Absolutely the best apple of its season. It is a free grower, bears young, a good keeper, splendid for cold storage. October to January.

WESTERN BEAUTY (Summer Rambo). The fruit is large to very large; pale yellow, brightly splashed with red; the light yellow flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and melting. The tree is a strong grower, comes into bearing early, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops almost annually. One of the most desirable sorts for home and market. September and November.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER. Old favorite; large, often quite large; skin pale yellow with a blush, very tender when ripe, fine grained, juicy, subacid; quality excellent. Tree hardy. October.

Winter Varieties

ARKANSAS BLACK. A remarkably large and handsome crimson-black apple; perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white. Hon. Parker Earle, the great New Mexico apple authority, thinks very highly of it. The flesh is yellow, and delicious; an excellent keeper. It is popular in the South, where it commands double the price of the Ben Davis. December to April.

BALDWIN. Probably no apple has secured so general popularity. When well grown, on trees well open to the sun, it is bright red and very rich. A great market apple; very productive; large, deep red; crisp, juicy flesh. December to March.

BANANA. Tree a good grower; it bears young and annually; hardy. The fruit is large, clear pale yellow, with pinkish red blush; the flesh is tender, sweet, and exceedingly aromatic. It has a suggestive banana flavor. Recommended for fancy market, but it will not stand long shipment. Excellent for dessert, but not so good for cooking. November to February.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin, Thornton of Southern Alabama, Kentucky Streak, etc.). A remarkable keeper and a profitable market apple for many sections. Large, handsome, brightly striped with red, variable in flavor. Remarkably vigorous and fruitful. January to April.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). An old and well-known variety, ripens in late fall, and keeps until the holidays. It is well known in market, and during its season it usually sells above average market prices, particularly if well colored and free from scab or other imperfections. It keeps well in cold storage. The tree is vigorous, hardy, succeeds especially well in the North, and bears enormous crops. The fruit is of medium size, smooth and regular, deep crimson, with snowy white, tender, melting flesh, slightly perfumed, of delightful flavor. It is one of the most desirable dessert apples of its season. November to January.

GANO. Similar, but superior to the Ben Davis, bearing a much handsomer and better quality of fruit. The fruit is large, deep, dark red; flesh pale yellow, mild, subacid, of good flavor, and has good keeping qualities. It is a very profitable market variety. The trees are very productive. December to March.



Yellow Transparent.

GOLDEN RUSSET. This ranks second among Russets. Tree moderately large and vigorous. Fruit is of medium size. Flesh is rather fine grained, moderately crisp, juicy, rich, agreeably subacid. Very good. With ordinary cellar storage remains good until April or later.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A medium to large apple of transparent golden yellow, and of the very highest quality. Flesh tender, juicy, spicy, rich. An old-time favorite that his never lost its popularity. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops, blooms late, and comes into bearing young. Largely planted in the South and Southwest. A favorite in all markets, and invariably brings highest prices. November to February.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH (American Blush). The tree is a very handsome, strong grower, and bears heavy crops. A very large, handsome apple, yellow overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct, delightful flavor. Ripens November to January.

JONATHAN. The Jonathan is recognized as the most popular and profitable high-class apple grown in the West; a popular favorite everywhere. Editor Irvine, of the "Fruit Grower," says: "It will be a long while before the Jonathan will be supplanted in favored sections." It is a seedling of Spitzenburg, but of much wider adaptability. Originated in New York and succeeds wherever apples can be grown. Jonathan is a late fall or early winter apple in southern latitudes, and is not a long keeper unless placed in cold storage. If put in cold storage promptly after being picked, Jonathan keeps better than nearly any other apple grown. It is a medium-sized apple; pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; the flesh is white, juicy, tender, and mild subacid. The quality is excellent. Ripens November to March.

KING OF TOMPKIN'S COUNTY. A red apple of extraordinary size and fair quality; the flesh is slightly coarse, but tender and vinous. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large, showy, dark red winter apple of good quality. The tree is of a strong, vigorous growth, hardy, and a regular and abundant bearer. Largely planted in Arkansas as superior to the Winesap. November to April.

MINKLER. This apple should be in every family orchard. The tree is a strong grower and a good and regular cropper; a giant tree, long lived; very hardy. A large apple, with greenish yellow skin, striped with red, of excellent quality.

MINTOSH RED. Tree a vigorous grower, forming a roundish, spreading head. Fruit is from medium to large, uniform shape and size. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes veined with red, crisp, juicy, subacid, becoming mild—almost sweet—when very ripe. Splendid for dessert. October to December or later.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. This is an annual, abundant-bearing sort. The tree and fruit buds are very hardy. The fruit is very large; greenish yellow when fully ripe; good flavor, juicy and subacid. Good keeper. January to June.

NORTHERN SPY. Large; striped, crimson next the sun; juicy, rich, and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. The tree grows fast, bears well, blooms later than other sorts. Valuable as an aphid-resisting stock. The tree will always need a good deal of trimming to keep the head open to the sun. This apple has taken its place quite at the front of winter varieties, over a very large territory. January to June.

PEWAUKEE. Medium to large, round-oblate; bright yellow, flushed with dull red; has white, tender flesh of good to best quality. Tree is exceptionally hardy and robust; well suited to cold climates. January to May.

RAMBO. A pretty, striped, red and yellow apple, of medium size; good flavor, tender and juicy; widely cultivated and everywhere esteemed. The tree is strong growing and a heavy bearer. October to December.

RED BEITIGHEIMER. One of the largest and handsomest autumn varieties, originated in Germany. Roundish conical; creamy yellow, deeply flushed with crimson; flesh white, firm, pleasantly acid. It is a good-looking apple, but coarse and not desirable for dessert use. On account of the size of the fruit, it drops badly before the crop is ready to pick. Free growing and fruitful. September and October.

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red, Rome, Phoenix). The trees come into bearing early and produce heavy annual crops of fruit uniform in size, fine in appearance, and of good quality. The fruit is large and handsome, yellow with crimson cheek, and tender, juicy, yellow flesh. November to February.

SMITH'S CIDER A medium-sized apple; greenish white, striped with red; productive, profitable, and reliable. Very popular in the South and Southwest. November to February.

SMOKEHOUSE. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy, hearty, and usually a reliable cropper. Bears moderately young fruit of uniformly good size and shape. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid. Season from October to February or March.

SPITZENBERG. Large, brilliant, red with gray dots, rich, crisp, juicy, and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high cultivation forms a large and spreading tree. Good bearer. December to April.

STARK. Large, roundish golden green with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild, subacid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant, regular crops. One of our best apples. January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. One of the finest apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size; conical; mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender and high flavored. The tree is a strong grower, a drouth resister, and will thrive on thin soils. No apple is more widely planted. November to April, but keeps well to May.

TOLMON'S SWEET. Tree free grower. Fruit medium size, yellow, firm, and sweet. December to April.

WAGNER. A fine, deep red apple of medium to large size; flesh firm, subacid, and well flavored, of excellent quality, somewhat resembling the Northern Spy. The tree is an upright grower and productive, although usually short-lived. The tree bears young and yields good annual crops that keep from December to May.

WHITE PIPPIN. One of our cleanest and largest winter apples of fine quality. The tree is a good bearer and long lived. The fruit is large, creamy yellow, with tender white flesh of pleasantly acid taste. January to June.



Rome Beauty.

WILLOW TWIG. Fruit large, green, striped with dull red. Considered the latest keeper of all well-known varieties. The flesh is coarse, but has a fairly good flavor when fully ripe, which is not before March or April. Much of the dislike of this apple comes from trying to eat it before it is ripe. This is an old variety, hardy and productive. The trees should be well pruned to allow the sun to get into the tree, or fruits are liable to be scabby. You can easily keep these apples until the new crop of earlies is ripe.

WINESAP. One of the very best keepers, popular with fruit stores because it always holds up. It is one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large; skin almost entirely covered with dark red, moderately thick, and very tough; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich flavor. This is a standard, well-known and productive variety in the West and Southwest. December to March.

WOLF RIVER. The tree is a strong grower, bearing heavy crops alternate years. Fruit is large, greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, spicy, subacid. Season January to February.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.). One of the most recent introductions especially adapted for marketing. The fruit is attractive in appearance, of medium size, smooth, clear, waxen yellow, flushed with carmine; flesh crisp, firm, subacid, good, a good keeper and retains its flavor to the last. An annual bearer. Tree vigorous and long lived. December to February.

Crab Apples

The improvements in the varieties of Crab Apples have kept pace with other kinds of fruit. A few years ago they were thought fit only for cider, preserves, and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes, especially in the case of the Whitney. They are entirely hardy. They do well in any kind of soil. Come into bearing very early and bear every year. They are unequalled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned, and preserved with the skin on—thus saving work. The trees are ornamental when in bloom and loaded with their highly colored fruits.

TRANSCENDENT. This is the largest and best of the Siberian Crabs. The tree is a good grower, roundish, spreading, extremely hardy, and usually very productive, yielding good to very heavy crops nearly annually. The fruits are one and one-half to two inches in diameter, bright yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, moderately fine, somewhat astringent, subacid, very good for culinary use. Season late August to the middle of September.

WHITNEY. The tree is a hardy, thrifty, upright grower; comes into bearing young and is very productive. The flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, mild subacid, or nearly sweet, with slight crab apple flavor. Late August and September.

Burbank's New Introductions

ABUNDANCE CHERRY. Tree strong grower, and an early and never-failing bearer of very heavy crops. Fruit large, handsome, firm, sweet, and delicious, never cracks. Wholly unequalled in flavor and appearance when canned. **75 cents each.**

GEE WHIZ PLUM. This is one of Mr. Burbank's recent productions, being the first hybrid produced by crossing the American and Japanese plums. It has proven hardy as far north as the native plums, and is much larger and handsomer. Is becoming widely known. The fruit is globular, two inches in diameter, crimson-blush with numerous crimson dots on a yellow ground. Flesh firm, pale amber. Apricot like in texture. Exquisitely rich, free stone, good keeper. Ripens latter part of July or early in August. As to quality it is unsurpassed by any known plum. **75 cents each; three for \$2.00.**

PLUMCOT. This is also one of Mr. Burbank's new fruits, being produced by crossing the plum and apricot. The tree is a stout, compact, upright grower, and has never failed to have a full crop, even when apricots cannot be grown and in seasons when many plums have been a failure. Its season of ripening is quite early—before any other good plum or apricot. The fruit is extremely handsome, very large for an early fruit—five to six inches around each way, beautiful deep pink. The flesh is a honey yellow, firm, rich, aromatic, apricot-like; freestone. **75 cents each; three for \$2.00.**

HANSKA. The name is given in allusion to the extraordinary rapid growth of the tree; trees are frequently twelve feet high the third year. This variety resulted from crossing our native plum and a Chinese variety. The fruit of the Hanska closely resembles its Chinese parent in form, color, fragrance, quality, and firmness of flesh, but is not more than 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. The pit is very small. When cooked the strong apricot flavor is brought out to perfection, entirely unlike any native plum. **Price, 50 cents each.**

Pears—The Quality Fruit.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated, and the demand for it is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable fruits to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. Pears thrive on many soils.

The melting, juicy texture, the mild, sweet, delicious flavor, the long life of the trees, and the delicate aroma of the pear, give it rank above all other fruit, excepting the grape. The relative prices of the apple and the pear, being about one to three, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results. The trees are easily grown, being, on the whole, more healthy and better able to care for themselves than the apple. The pear tree grows



Kieffer Pear.

erect. They require but little room, and for that reason may be grown advantageously on a small lot.

You will find our pear trees of the finest stock for transplanting, for they are well developed, stocky trees. In the course of five years they will be bearing a fine crop of fruit. We have both Standard and Dwarf varieties. For the permanent or-
chards we recommend the Standards, the Dwarf being better for small lots. The pear will do its best on strong loam of moderate depth, or a dry subsoil, yet it will adapt itself to as great a variety of soil as any fruit. The soil should not be too rich, as a too rapid growth is more liable to produce a blight. Dwarfs, especially, should be pruned every year. Thin the fruit whenever the trees are heavily burdened, particularly on the young trees.

PRICES.

	Each	For 10	For 100
Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$27.50
Standard Pear Trees, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00

Guaranteed All First Class Trees.

Summer Pears

BARTLETT. One of the most popular sorts, both for home and market. It is large, handsome, waxen yellow, with red blush; flesh buttery, rich and juicy, high flavored. Bartlett trees bear while young, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so liable to be damaged by insects and diseases as some other varieties. We offer this variety either as a dwarf or standard, but recommend the standard. One of the best for dessert and for canning. August and September.

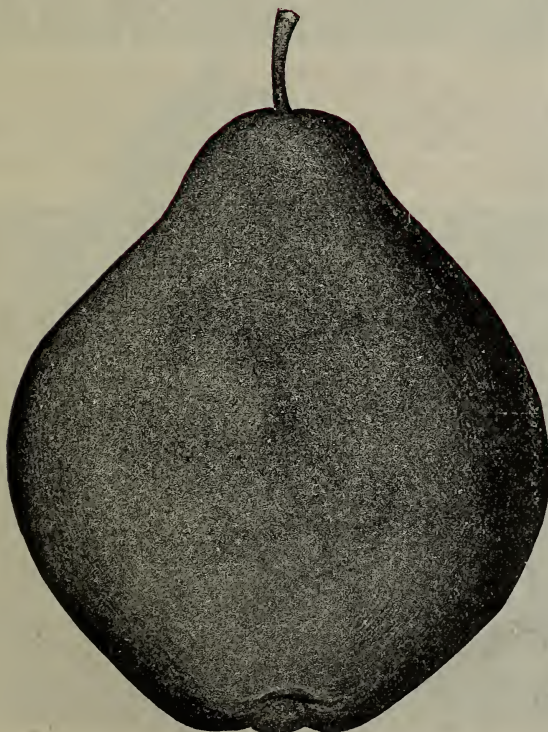
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Fruit handsome, large long, yellow, spotted dull red where exposed to the sun; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, sweet flavored. It resembles the Bartlett. To get the fruit at its best, it should be picked a week before it ripens. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. August.

KOONCE. An exceedingly hardy variety—I might say, almost frost-proof, as it will bear heavy crops when all other varieties are destroyed by frost. The tree is a vigorous grower and seldom blights. A handsome pear of medium size, yellow with carmine cheek; juicy, sweet, of fair quality. The fruit may be picked green and will color up well in a few days. A good market variety and an excellent shipper. July and August.

Autumn and Winter Pears

DUCHESS D'ANGOULENE. This is the largest pear among our really good ones. The skin is dull, greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy, and well flavored. The tree is a vigorous grower and a reliable bearer. They make a very profitable market variety and are also fine for the home garden. This is one of the few really profitable dwarfs. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. One of the best for Montana and the Northwest on account of its hardiness. The tree is a strong grower, an annual abundant bearer, and is usually successful over a large range of country. The fruit is large; the skin is pale yellow, spotted with reddish brown; the flavor is sweet and melting. One of the few pears that may be allowed to ripen on the tree without being rendered entirely flavorless. September and October.



Flemish Beauty.

GARBER. Earlier and larger than the Kieffer, but otherwise resembling it. The trees are hardy, thrifty growers, free from blight; bear young and are immensely productive. The fruit is juicy, fair quality, although rather coarse grained. A good variety to plant among Kieffer as a pollinizer. Fine for canning and a profitable market variety. September and October.

KIEFFER. On account of its excellent keeping qualities, it is one of the best and one of the most profitable market varieties. It is extraordinarily large, handsome, rich golden yellow, with a light vermilion cheek. Fine for canning or preserving. For a commercial orchard it is undoubtedly one of the finest pears, as the trees are troubled very little with scales or other diseases, and never fail to bear a good crop. The trees bear young, and are heavy annual croppers. October and November.

LAWRENCE. One of the finest of the early winter pears. The fruit is medium to large, rich, yellow, spotted with russet, aromatic, very sweet, and good. The tree is hardy, resists blight, very long lived, and is very productive, bearing large crops annually. November and December.

SECKLE. This well-known little pear has attained the rank of standard in quality on account of its rich, delicious flavor; it is very popular for dessert. The fruit is small, brownish, rather russety. The tree is a rather slow grower, erect, stout, but not a tall grower, and very round headed. September and October.

SHELDON. A pear of the very finest quality, rich, and highly aromatic. The fruit is greenish russet with a red cheek, of very large size and somewhat flattened in shape. The tree is erect, free growing, and fruitful, but not very long lived. October.

White Star Pear

Provides Fruit All Year.

WHITE STAR PEAR. Of great value as to keeping qualities, hardiness, productiveness, and commercially. The fruit known to keep until May and June the following year under ordinary care in a common cellar usually used by farmers. This pear has the size and shape of the Bartlett. Good dessert pear and a good cooker.

We can furnish a number of affidavits as to its bearing qualities, keeping qualities, and productiveness. This variety is seldom known to have a crop failure. The history of the original tree shows it never missed but one crop after it commenced bearing. This tree has had as much as thirty bushels of pears and practically every pear perfect. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.25.



From Dwarf Pear Tree.

Dwarf Fruits

Remember, the fruit of dwarf trees is the same as on the standard varieties. The only difference in the trees being that the dwarf tree is propagated on roots that dwarf the tree and cause it to bear much earlier.

Dwarf Apples

Dwarf fruit trees have not been so largely grown in this country as in Europe, but they are coming into more common use.

These trees are particularly valuable in small gardens, and are becoming constantly more popular among our urban and especially our suburban population. A large and increasing percentage of our population now lives the suburban life, in that zone where the city and country meet. They have small tracts of land on which they do more or less gardening, and for them the dwarf fruit tree is a precious boon. It is possible to plant three to five hundred dwarf fruit trees on a quarter of an acre where less than a dozen standard trees would flourish.

The dwarf fruit trees also work more readily into a scheme of more or less ornamental gardening where fruits are combined with vegetables and flowers, especially if some sort of formal gardening is attempted. The cordon, espaliers, and pyramids exactly suit the demands. Another consideration of the highest value is that they come into bearing so soon, and produce perfect apples as large as standard varieties.

2-year-old trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

These 1-year-old trees are large enough to bear fruit the first year. They have bloom buds on them now. Varieties of dwarf apples as follows:

Bismark	Jonathan	Arkansas Black
Wealthy	Pewaukee	Early Strawberry
Grimes Golden	Maiden Blush	

Dwarf Pears

The pear is very profitable grown as a "Dwarf." The Dwarf pear differs from the Standard in that it is propagated on a quince root, which makes it a slow, dwarfish grower—the fruit being the same in either case. The quality and appearance of their fruit convinces us more strongly than ever before that they are a good thing to plant.

PRICES, FIRST-CLASS TREES.

2-year-old trees, 4 to 5 feet, 30 cents each; \$2.75 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

2-year-old trees, 3 to 4 feet, 18 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

The varieties are: Bartlett, Duchess, Kieffer, Seckle, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite.



Dwarf Pear Growing on Fence.

Select Cherries

For commercial purposes, plant a Cherry Orchard, because there is, perhaps, no fruit always so much in demand and always bringing good prices. No home orchard is complete without cherry trees.

Cherry trees are infected by fewer diseases and insects than any other fruit tree. It is not necessary to spray the cherry tree, although, of course, spraying will benefit the tree. The San Jose scale never bothers sour cherry trees.

The so-called "Sour" varieties are hardy, vigorous, and frost-resistant. They are easily grown wherever the apple succeeds, and are late bloomers. Few fruit trees will bear such an abundant amount of luscious fruit year after year with as little attention and expense. These trees are beautiful as well as useful. The "Sweet" cherry thrives in many States, both East and West. They do not require especially well-drained soils, but it is best to plant where it will be free from late Spring frosts.

The rich, sweet, meaty cherries can be shipped long distances and are very profitable in suitable localities.

Our cherry stock is as fine as you have ever seen. They are all budded on imported Mahaleb stock, which makes the best and longest-lived trees.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Of superb quality, purplish color; juicy, rich, and beautiful. This remarkable vigorous tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. A prolific bearer. Late June and early July.

DYHOUSE. One of our earliest cherries. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens about a week earlier and is much sweeter. The fruit is medium sized, soft, red, and juicy. The tree is hardy, upright grower, and very productive. June.

EARLY RICHMOND or MAY. Unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a free grower and a reliable producer. The fruit is medium sized, dark red, juicy, and acid flavor. June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. The standard of quality among the sweet cherries. The large, light red, rich fruit hangs well on the tree and does not rot easily. The fruit buds are hardy, and the tree is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, and an abundant bearer. June.

LATE DUKE. A large, light red cherry of excellent quality. The tree is a strong, upright grower. Last of June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Several different strains come under this variety or name; all of them are good, but we consider this particular strain as one of the best of the sour cherries, and it should be largely planted in every orchard. The fruit is large, dark red, handsome, and one of the finest flavored cherries of this class. Trees strong growers, hardy, exceedingly productive. Late June.

WINDSOR. We recommend this variety for the hardiness of the tree and fruit buds, as the seedling is of Canadian origin. A large, delicious cherry of very remarkable qualities; reddish brown or liver colored. Valuable for late market or home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. A large, handsome, sweet cherry; pale yellow, with light red cheek; firm and most delicious. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive. Late June.



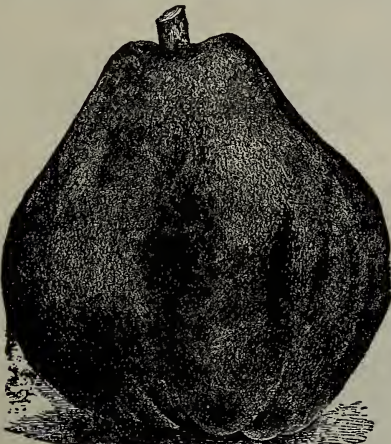
Montmorency.

CHERRY TREES.

All First Class.

2-year-old, 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents each, \$3.75 per 10, \$35.00 per 100.

2-year-old, 3½ to 4½ feet, 30 cents each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.



Orange Quince.

Quinces

The Quince is always in demand, although its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning, and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable crop, requiring but little cultivation, although under careful cultivation the increased size and quality of the crop will repay you for your trouble. Trees thrive in almost any soil, but prefer a heavy, moist, clay loam.

PRICE FIRST-CLASS QUINCE TREES

Quince, first class, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each, \$3.50 per 10, \$30.50 per 100.

Quince, first class, 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

CHAMPION QUINCE. A strong, rugged, exceedingly productive tree, which begins to bear when two years old. The fruit is large, oval, a rich yellow color, and of excellent quality. It ripens late and keeps well until January.

APPLE or ORANGE. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks quite tender, and has an excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving and market. An abundant bearer. One of the finest late varieties.

Suitable Distances for Planting

	Feet
Apples, Standard.....	30 to 40
Apples, Dwarf.....	8 to 10
Pears, Standard.....	18 to 20
Pears, Dwarf.....	10
Peaches.....	16 to 18
Nectarines & Apricots.....	16 to 18
Cherries, Sweet.....	18 to 20
Cherries, Sour.....	15 to 18
Plums.....	16 to 20
Quinces.....	10 to 12
Catalpa Speciosa.....	6 to 8
Grapes.....	8 to 10
Currants.....	3 to 4
Gooseberries.....	3 to 4
Raspberries, Red.....	3 to 4
Raspberries, Black.....	4 to 5
Blackberries.....	5 to 7
Strawberries.....	1 by 3½

Strawberries, beds.....	1½ by 1½
Asparagus, in beds.....	1 by 1½
Asparagus, in field.....	1 by 3
Black Locust.....	4 by 6

No. Trees or Plants on an Acre

2 feet each way.....	10,890
3 feet each way.....	4,840
4 feet each way.....	2,723
5 feet each way.....	1,742
6 feet each way.....	1,210
8 feet each way.....	680
10 feet each way.....	430
12 feet each way.....	302
15 feet each way.....	194
18 feet each way.....	135
20 feet each way.....	110
25 feet each way.....	70
30 feet each way.....	48
33 feet each way.....	40
40 feet each way.....	28

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, in strawberries planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.



Kalamazoo.



Crosby.

Peaches

If you live on a farm, put out a small peach orchard or plant a large orchard for commercial purposes. If you live on a city lot, plant a peach tree in your back yard. The tree, if cared for, will bear enough fruit for your own use, and leave some for canning for winter's use. But no matter whether you plant one or many trees, they are sure to pay you a large dividend. In spite of the fact that large peach orchards are planted every year, there still are not enough peaches to supply the market.

The peach does best in a rich, deep, sandy loam, but will grow in almost any well-drained soil. Before transplanting your trees, be sure to cut off every branch close to the tree, and cut back the stem of the tree itself about one-third. To have a perfectly formed, round-headed tree, it should be pruned each year.

Our peach trees are all propagated from peach seeds secured from North Carolina, where there are no yellows or other fatal peach diseases. All our varieties are budded on this high-class stock. They are fine, healthy, well-rooted, thrifty trees that will grow, bear, and give you large returns.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Peach Trees, first class, 4 to 6 feet; large trees.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
Peach Trees, first class, 3½ to 4 feet.....	.15	1.40	10.00
Peach Trees, first class, 2½ to 3½ feet.....	.10	.90	6.00
Peach Trees, first class, 2 to 3 feet.....			5.00

BEER'S SMOCK. A large, yellow flesh peach; annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. September.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. A great market peach of the South. Large, white, freestone peach with a red cheek; flesh white, red to the pit, firm, juicy and excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

CARMAN. A fine market variety, being the first real freestone peach of the season. Large yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tender, rich, spicy, and juicy. The tree is hardy, a good grower, and bears large crops regularly. A fine shipper. August.

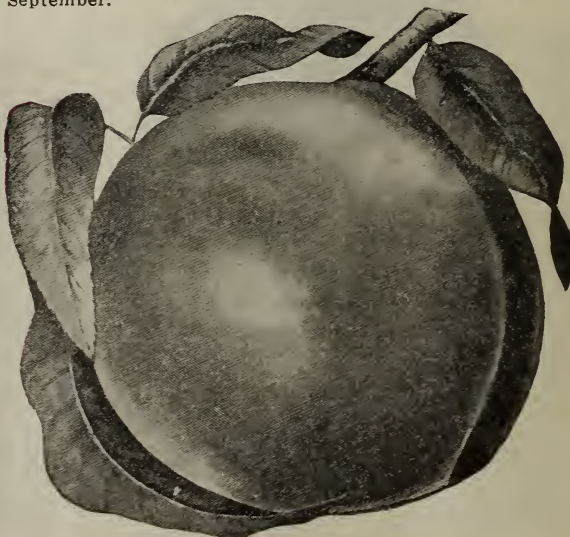
CHAMPION. One of the finest freestone peaches; large, cream white with slight blush; flesh white, rich, sweet, and juicy, of excellent flavor. The tree is hardy and very productive. A profitable market variety, being an excellent seller and a good shipper. August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. A very large, rich, yellow freestone, of the finest quality. Trees are very productive. This variety is, perhaps, better known than any other peach in the United States. Season late August.

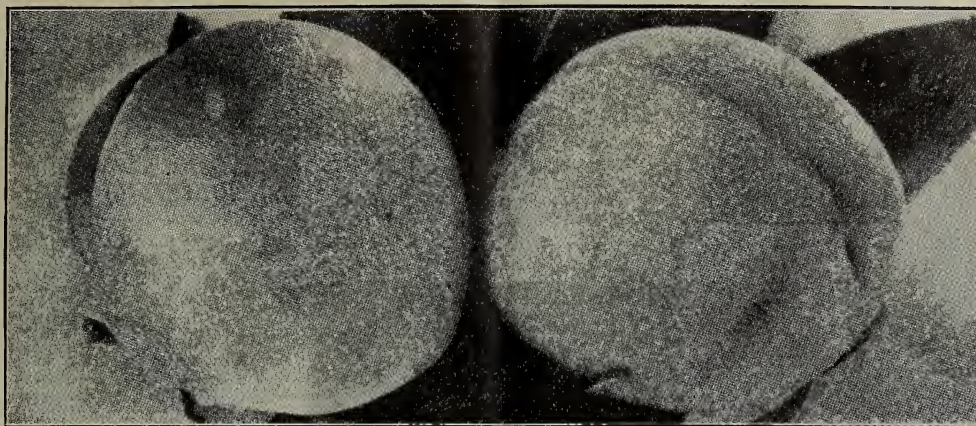
CRAWFORD'S LATE. This peach is similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens two or three weeks later.

CROSBY. This variety ranks among the hardiest of our peaches. Medium size; bright yellow splashed with carmine; flesh yellow and of good flavor. It is inclined to overbear, but if allowed to do so the quality is inferior. Freestone. September.

ELBERTA. One of the best varieties for the commercial orchard. The fruit is of large size, with golden yellow skin, covered largely with crimson; flesh is yellow, juicy, good and firm enough to ship well. The great canning peach. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy, fairly hardy, and a regular cropper. Freestone. August and September.



Elberta Peaches.



Heath Cling.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Late yellow; resembles Late Crawford; more productive. September.

FITZGERALD. Of Canadian origin, very hardy both in tree and bloom. Trees are strong growers and very productive, beginning to bear the second year after planting. This variety has been a success in nearly all peach regions. Fruit is large, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, firm, and of very high quality. Freestone. Last of August.

GOLD DROP. The beautiful golden color of the flesh makes it very attractive and popular. On the market it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early, and is productive. Freestone. Late September.

HEATH CLING. Very large, creamy white with faint blush; flesh pure white to the stone; juicy and sweet, with good aroma, very popular for preserving and canning. A good keeper. October.

KALAMAZOO. An excellent variety. Fruit is large, golden yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit; of delightful flavor; the pit small and a freestone. The trees are hardy, productive, and bear early. September.

LEMON FREE. Large light yellow with greenish white tinge; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. A good canning sort.

LEMON CLING. A large, oblong, yellow peach, brightened with a dark red cheek; flesh firm and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Mid-September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Freestone, large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.

MATHEW'S BEAUTY. A good rival of the Elberta, ripening three weeks later. Large in size, golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh thick, firm, and excellent flavor; a freestone. On account of its good shipping qualities, it is a valuable market variety. September.

NEW PROLIFIC. A popular market sort, large yellow fruit, blush cheek; flesh firm, juicy, fine flavor and a freestone. Of strong, vigorous growth, hardy, and productive. September.

NIAGARA. Has been well tested in Western New York, where it originated. Surpasses both Elberta and Crawford's in size, color, quality, and vigor. Ripens between Crawford's and Elberta.

OLD MIXON FREE. The standard late white peach. A large, handsome freestone, with tender, excellent white flesh. Early September.

SMOCK. A large, yellow peach, mottled red; juicy freestone. Enormously productive. A valuable market variety. Late September.

STUMP. One of the very finest late varieties. The trees are long lived and very productive. A beautiful red and white peach of good size and flavor. Freestone. Late September.

TRIUMPH. One of the most popular yellow freestone peaches, ripening very early. Very large, golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh deep rich yellow. Fine for eating and shipping. Tree blooms late and is an abundant annual cropper. July.

WONDERFUL. Very large, deep yellow, overspread with carmine; flesh yellow, bright red at pit, firm, good. Splendid market variety. Freestone. Late September.

Windbreaks

A windbreak aids the fruit grower in various ways. It prevents the severe sweep of the wind from breaking the trees and creating sudden atmospheric changes; it conserves and balances the atmospheric moisture; it lessens the amount of fruit blown off; it enables the trees to grow more erect; furnishes a home for birds, and beautifies the landscape.

From a general view of the subject, it appears that a dense bank of evergreens backed by deciduous trees—to keep the evergreens from becoming ragged—makes windbreaks most to be desired.

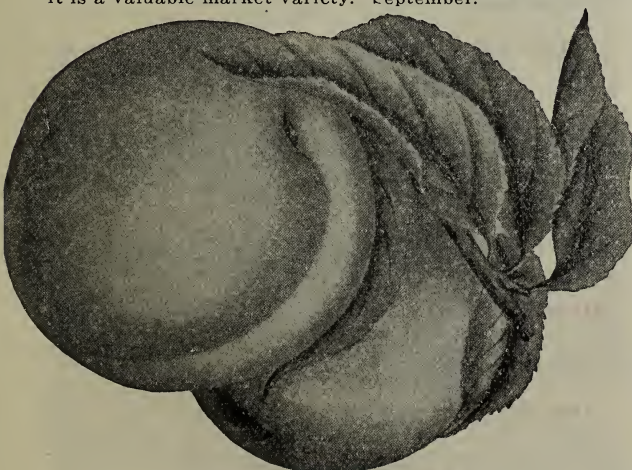
A few grape vines might be planted and allowed to run over the trees because they furnish a goodly amount of fruit for home use and for the birds.

The following trees are all desirable for this purpose:

Fifty-five Trees for \$5.30

Windbreaks for around buildings and orchards made up of trees that do not make harbors for insects and are free from disease. These fifty-five trees are "just the thing"; carefully selected to plant around an orchard or building for a windbreak.

7 Norway Spruce.....	12 to 15 inches
5 Pine.....	12 to 15 inches
5 American Arborvitae.....	12 to 15 inches
5 Linden.....	2 to 3 feet
5 Black Walnut.....	2 to 3 feet
5 Black Locust.....	2 to 3 feet
5 Cypress.....	12 to 18 inches
5 Larch.....	2 to 3 feet
5 New American Mulberry.....	4 feet
5 American Chestnut.....	2 to 3 feet
5 Maple.....	2 to 3 feet



Niagara Peach.

Plum Trees

Plum trees are often called the poor man's tree, because they require so little room to grow and are always such prolific bearers. The market demand for high-grade plums is almost unlimited, and for dessert, cooking, and canning no fruit is more delicious.

Use plum trees to fill in the places on your farm where other fruit trees will not have room to grow.

Plant a commercial orchard of plums; give it your undivided attention, and it will bring you large profits and prove a good investment.

A light, sandy soil is preferred, but they will do well in almost any soil as long as it is well drained. The tree should be sprayed annually with Bordeaux mixture.

The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are "standbys." They may be relied upon to furnish annual crops of this highly profitable and delicious fruit. The stock we offer is clean, healthy, and sturdy two-year-old, budded on the finest Myrobalan plum stock.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I received my 300 trees O. K. and was much pleased with them. They were nearly all one foot larger than I ordered.

Yours very truly,
S. A. Crawford

Bradshaw.

PRICES, FIRST-CLASS TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Plum Trees, 2 years old, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$33.00
Plum Trees, 2 years old, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	27.50
Plum Trees, 2 years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00

ABUNDANCE. Beautiful yellow, heavily overspread with purple carmine; large to very large; flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet, quite firm; skin tough. Tree a strong, thrifty grower, very hardy and very prolific. Fruit stands shipping to distant markets. July.

BRADSHAW. Remarkably good early plum. Very large; dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market variety. Tree an erect, vigorous grower. Middle of August.

BURBANK. Successful almost everywhere. Very large; color cherry red, mottled yellow; flesh yellow, sweet, and firm. Fine for keeping or shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, but so straggling it requires sharp pruning. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the oldest varieties. The tree is vigorous and productive. Large, purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet, and delicious. A freestone. September.

LOMBARD. Favorite for canning and culinary purposes. Of medium size, oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, pleasant and good. Adheres to the stone. Good market variety. Tree vigorous and very productive, bearing when quite young. Late August.

MOORE'S ARTIC. Purplish black plum with a thin blue bloom. Size small to medium; flesh juicy, sweet and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, a regular and abundant bearer. August.

POND'S SEEDLING. Very large, oval plum, reddish purple color, sugary, rich and juicy, but rather coarse. Tree vigorous and fruitful. September.

REINE CLAUD. Fine variety for canning. Fruit large, roundish oval, greenish yellow spotted with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and of finest quality. Very productive. September.

RED JUNE. An early-ripening Japanese plum of good quality. Medium to large; purplish red; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse grained, juicy, of good quality; half cling with a small stone. Fine for canning. Tree healthy, hardy, and very prolific. Early August.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Quite large and showy, frequently two inches in diameter; dark purple, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. The best of the Damson strains. Oblong in form; dark purple; flesh juicy and rich; a favorite for preserving. Tree vigorous and exceedingly productive. October.

YELLOW EGG. A beautiful, yellow, egg-shaped plum of the largest size; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, and clings to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking. Always brings a good price on the market. Tree a prolific bearer and a good grower. Late August.

Mulberries

The beautiful, heavy foliage and compact growth often cause the mulberry to be classed as an ornamental tree. These trees are very hardy and long lived. One specimen, of which we know, is more than three hundred years old. They are frequently planted for windbreaks and hedges throughout the Western States, and are also considered valuable as postwood. Their fruit is excellent for bird food.

PRICES.

Downing Everbearing Mulberry, first class, 3 to 5 feet.....50 cents each
Russian Mulberry, first class, 4 to 6 feet.....35 cents each
Russian Mulberry, first class, 18 to 24 inches....10 for 25 cents, \$2.00 per 100
New American Mulberry, first class, 4 to 5 feet.....50 cents each

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. Bears large, black, rich fruit that has a subacid flavor. It has a very long bearing season, bearing from six weeks to three months. The trees are extensively planted because of their hardiness and great productiveness.

NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY. Equal to the Downing in all respects, and a much harder tree. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for fruit. The berries are very large and black. Ripens from June to the middle of September.

RUSSIAN. Very hardy, a rapid grower, and abundant bearer. Largely planted for hedges and windbreaks, also valuable as a postwood. The fruit is small and of little value, except as food for birds. Often planted around orchards for birds to feed upon.



New American Mulberry.

Nut Trees

American Sweet Chestnut



American Chestnut.

A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. The timber is desirable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. They are a remarkable race of trees, bearing very young, and yielding large crops of nuts of extraordinary size. The nuts are sweet, deliciously flavored, and are a valuable item of commerce. Three to four feet, 30 cents; \$25 per one hundred.

English Filberts

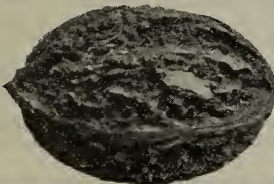
(Hazelnuts.) Grow wild through the United States. The nuts are of medium size, nearly round, rich flavor, and of superior quality. The cultivation of these nuts is very profitable. Two to three feet, at 15 cents each.



Filbert.

White Walnut or Butternut

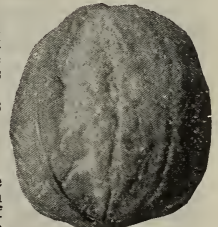
This tree is chiefly esteemed for its abundant crops of fruit, which abounds in oil, and is sweet and rich. The form of the nut is oblong, oval, and narrowed to a point of the extremity. The husk is covered with a sticky gum, and the surface of the nut is much rougher than any other of the walnuts. The tree is considered valuable as a park tree. Three to four feet, 30 cents each; \$20 per one hundred.



White Walnut or Butternut.

English Walnut

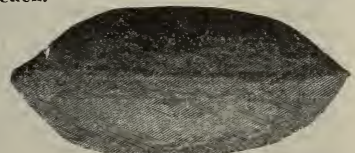
A fine ornamental tree that grows well in the climate of the Middle States and bears freely. Large profits are realized from the orchards of California and the South, and great quantities of the nuts are imported. The nut has a very thin shell, about the size of the black walnut and contains a large kernel which has a very delicate flavor. Two to three feet, 35 cents each.



English Walnut.

Pecans

Pecan growing is becoming a favorite industry in the Southern and Middle States, yielding large profits. The trees are long lived, quite hardy and productive. A species of hickory, which may well rank first among our native nuts. The nuts are large, thin-shelled, full kernels, and of rich flavor. Two to three feet, at 35 cents each.



Pecan.

Black Walnut

This is one of the largest, grandest, and most massive trees of our native forests. It is a favorite of the landscape gardener. We recommend it for public streets and avenues, because of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The timber of this tree is also considered very valuable. The nuts are large, round, covered with a thick husk; the kernel possesses a very fine flavor, considered by some to be better than any other walnut. Two to three feet, 10 cents each, or \$5 per one hundred. Three to four feet, 25 cents each.

Japan Walnut

The tree is very handsome; its large, spreading top makes an ornamental tree as well as a useful one. The trees are very hardy, having stood a temperature of

twenty-one degrees below zero without injury, and commence to bear at three years of age. The nuts are larger than the common hickory nut, and are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. Should be extensively planted. Three to four feet at 40 cents each.

PRICES ON SMALL NUT TREES.

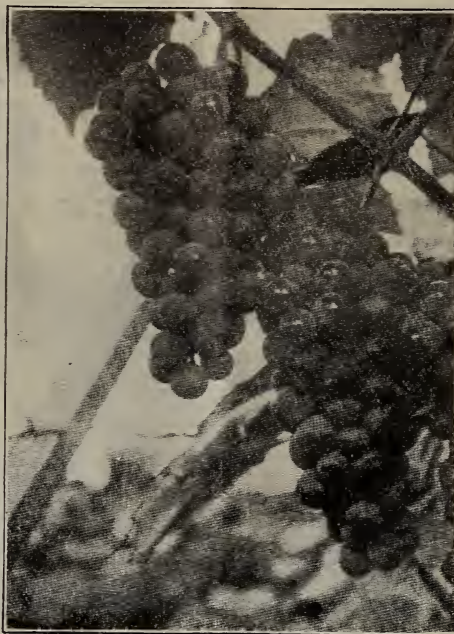
We are offering again this year a collection of nut-bearing trees.

American Chestnut, first class, 12 to 24 inches. 20 for \$1.00
English Filberts, first class, 2 to 3 feet.....10 for \$1.00
English Walnuts, first class, 1 to 2 feet.....5 for \$1.00
Black Walnuts, first class, 1 to 2 1/2 feet,

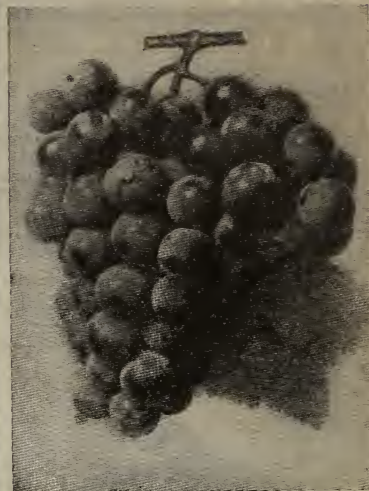
10 for 30c; 100 for \$3.00
Japan Walnuts, first class, 2 to 3 feet.....10 for \$1.50
White Walnuts, 2 to 3 feet.....5 for 60 cents
Pecans, 1 to 2 feet.....4 for \$1.00



Niagara.



Brighton.



Worden.

Grapes

One of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown is the grape, because a good crop can be depended upon every year. Grape vines will grow almost everywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. A south or southwestern exposure will, as a rule, give the best results. The soil should be dry; and, if not so naturally, should be well drained.

An annual top dressing of well-rotted manure should be applied every year, alternated every few years by a dressing of slacked lime.

Grapes can be easily trained over fences, buildings, arbors, summer houses, pergolas, etc., and in this way are ornamental as well as useful. The enemies of the grapevine and fruit are very few and can be easily kept in check.

Beginners in grape culture are often puzzled as to what to select from the multitude of varieties offered. To such we say that climatic conditions and other circumstances generally so limit the selection that there is only a comparatively small number to select from. In the extreme North, the seasons are short and winters severe, so that only the earliest and hardiest varieties succeed. In sections where the best can be grown, nothing else is wanted. For family use, only the best that can be well grown is desirable; for market, the most profitable. What those are, each particular locality and market must determine. For keeping and distant shipping, tough-skinned varieties are preferable. In sections where grapes are much subject to mildew and rot, only the most robust and healthy should be selected.

The list of varieties we are offering are selected from the best tested varieties that are especially adapted to all conditions.

PRICES.

Grapes, two-year-old, first-class plants, each 15 cents; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.50.

Grapes, one-year-old, first-class plants, each 10 cents; per 10, 90 cents; per 100, \$7.00.

AGAWAM. Large berries, compact, dark red, or maroon. Ripens early, and is attractive.

BRIGHTON. Early red grape, very desirable, berries medium to large, medium-sized bunches, good flavor and quality.

CATAWBA. Medium large, red berry of good quality. Late.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. One of the strongest growers and a most hardy variety. Quality is good and is a long keeper.

CONCORD. (Black.) Very early. Most popular grape in America. Good shipper; sweet and juicy. Vine hardy, healthy and productive.

DELAWARE. This is an American grape. There is no variety more delicately flavored, or with a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. Outside of the Concord, this is the most popular grape. Of a beautiful pink color.

MOORE'S EARLY. Very popular; hardy; good grower and healthy. Early variety.

NIAGARA. Bunch and berries rather greenish white, but when fully ripe they are yellow. Skin tough with quality much like the Concord. This is the leading white variety for home and market use.

POCKLINGTON. Berries golden yellow, sweet and juicy. Vine hardy; good producer and good shipper. Ranks next to the Concord.

SALEM. A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, dark copper color, sweet, thin skin. September 1.

VERGENNES. Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious. An excellent late keeper.

WOODRUFF RED. Very profitable grape grown with the Delaware. Good shipper and keeper. Very vigorous and good producer.

WORDEN. A seedling of the Concord. Large bunches which ripen ten days earlier than the Concord. Deserves a good place on the market.

WYOMING. Vine very hardy, healthy, and robust. Berries beautiful light red, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, sweet, and juicy. Best red early market variety.



Heritage.

Haverland.

Bubach.

Strawberries

The first point to be considered in the cultivation of strawberries is to be sure that the ground is well drained, as it is an utter impossibility to make strawberries do even fairly well with the roots in land that is soaked with water. Under drainage is not always necessary, but GOOD surface drainage is, and no land should be set with plants until it is thoroughly drained.

Next comes the preparation of the soil. Spring setting is to be preferred. As soon as the ground is fit to be worked, put on about twenty fair-sized wagon loads of manure to the acre and plow it in; then top dress with as much more well-rotted manure and harrow it in. The land must be very fine and mellow.

When the plants are received, great care must be taken not to expose the roots. During some of the hot, sunny days of spring, even ten minutes' exposure to the sun will damage the plants so much, that one should hardly dare run the risk of setting them out.

The rows may be four feet apart and the plants eighteen to twenty-four inches in the rows. The roots of the plant should be spread out into a "fan" shape with one hand, while the other hand is digging the hole. Make the hole sufficiently large so that the fan-shaped roots of the plant will fall perpendicularly into the earth; then bring the earth back around the plant. If the ground is at all dry, pour about a half pint of water into it, and after the water has soaked through, fill in the rest of the dirt, pressing it down firmly around the plant.

The crown of the plant should be just a little lower than the surrounding earth. Care must be taken not to get any dirt in the crown of the plant, for dirt in the crown would damage the plant. It is true that experienced men can do all of this very quickly, but it must be remembered that the success of a berry crop depends almost entirely upon the way in which the work is done.

In selecting the berry plants, one must bear in mind that but a few varieties bear, when planted alone. In some varieties, the flowers are self-fertile or perfect, or in other words, have both stamens and pistils, while others have only the pistils, and must, therefore, be planted near pollen-bearing plants to be pollinated.

When planting berry plants, choose varieties that bear at the same time. Every third row should be of a pollen-bearing variety. By some it is thought best not to allow the plants to bear fruit the first season.

Keep the beds well cultivated. After the ground has frozen in the late fall, cover the berry plants with straw that is free from grass and weed seeds. This will protect the plants from the sudden changes during the spring, when the ground is freezing and thawing, and also prevents the plants from being raised out of the ground.

By all means, plant at least one small strawberry patch. The prices we quote are especially reasonable for the qualities offered.

Varieties marked "Imp." are imperfect or pistillate; should have every third row set to some staminate or perfect variety for fertilizer. Those marked "Per." are staminate or perfect and are self-fertilizing.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Any of the kinds offered at the following price: 25 plants for 35 cents; 100 for 75 cents, postage paid; 1,000 for \$4.50, by express.

AROMA (Per.). Late. One of the finest for long-distance shipping. Berries large and bright red to center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds, they present a most attractive appearance when displayed on market. Its quality makes it the leading late sort with many growers.

BRANDYWINE (Per.). A well-known variety which has proven very successful wherever planted. Produces

immense quantities of large, deep red berries of very fine and delightful flavor. The bright yellow seed makes a fine color contrast with the beautiful red fruit. This is one variety that has been a favorite in most all the States east of the Rocky Mountains and proven good on the Pacific Coast. The foliage of this variety is very large, fruit stems strong and erect, holding the big berries up from the ground. We can freely recommend this as being one of the best berries.



Senator Dunlap.

Brandywine.

Gandy.

BUBACH (Imp.). This variety has never failed to win a reputation wherever planted. It is famous for its large berries, mammoth crops, beautiful color, and is a leader among the money-makers. It is an old, well-tested variety and has never failed wherever tried out.

ENHANCE (Imp.). A very good bearer for the market. The plant is a healthy and vigorous grower, reliable, productive and of good quality:

FENDALL (Imp.). A comparatively new variety, a seeding from the Wm. Belt, originated in 1905 by Charles E. Fendall. It is noted for the strong growing plants, extra large berries, fine flavor, and productiveness. It has a record of better than sixteen thousand quarts per acre.

GANDY (Per.). Another old favorite. Its popularity instead of decreasing, is steadily increasing. Fruit is dark red, smooth skin, with dark red seed. A very late berry and does best in heavy clay soil. Considered one of the best shippers ever known and has done well wherever tried. It is a variety that will hold up well either before or after picked. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap as a fertilizer.

GLEN MARY (Per.). Mid-season. Unexcelled as a long-distance shipper and one of the best for our State, as it resists dry weather admirably. A heavy bearer of large, delicious fruits.

HAVERLAND (Imp.). This has proven to be one of the most popular varieties of strawberries. On account of its appearance, hardiness, most wonderful productiveness, good shipping qualities and its excellent flavor, it has been growing into popularity. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap.

HERITAGE. One of the largest, growing plants and the largest fruit of a variety that produces a heavy crop and continues to bear throughout the strawberry season. Are much above the average size throughout the entire season. It has perfect blossoms and does not need other varieties to fertilize the bloom.

NICK OHMER (Per.). Medium to late. A most popular sort, with berries of beautiful carmine color. They are large, very firm, and of unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit stems make picking of this variety very easy. A fine shipper and suitable for fancy trade. A leading variety with many large growers.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.) The demand for this variety has been steadily increasing, as it has an unusually long fruiting season. It bears immense quantities of large, fine-flavored, handsome fruit of rich, dark red berries, which have a glossy finish and are of uniform size and shape. The demand among fruit growers for this variety shows it is coming to the front as one of the best.

UNCLE JIM (Per.) Strong grower, very large fruit, of rich color, one of the best berries for canning, good market variety and a good shipper. Big producer. You will never regret having some of these in your strawberry patch.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Plants

We hear much now about fall bearing strawberries. These varieties are very productive and will bear luscious fruit until killed by frost in October. For best results, the bloom should be picked off in spring and not allowed to bear the usual June crop.

The varieties we offer are the best.

Price, 75 cents per 12; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

PROGRESSIVE (Per.). This is a strong and thrifty grower, making plants with Senator Dunlap, as hardy and prolific as that berry. Bears well through August, September, and October.

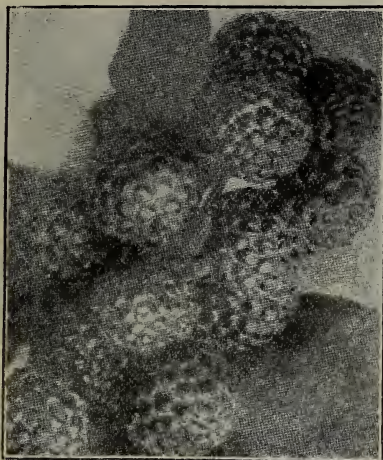
SUPERB (Per.). As a fall cropper, yields fruit only on the parent plant. Berries a rich, blood red from surface to center. As a June cropper it yields enormous crops on the same plants, and if the summer season is any way moist, late in September the same plants are filled with fruit. (See cut on front cover.)

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Gentlemen:

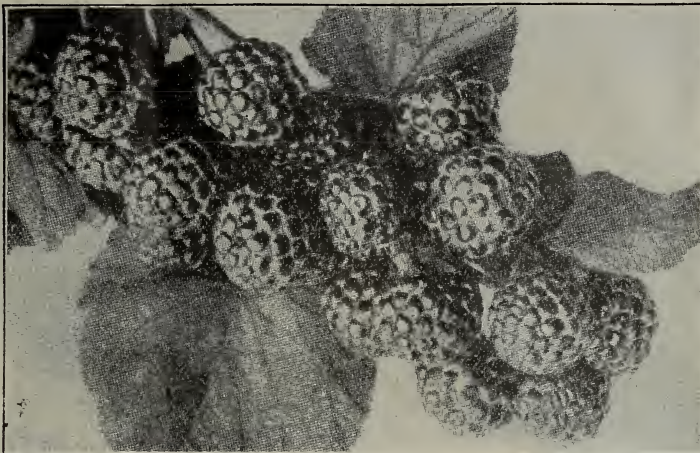
I received my 300 trees O. K. and was much pleased with them. They were nearly all one foot larger than what I ordered.

Yours very truly,

S. A. Crawford.



Kansas.



Cumberland.

Raspberries

The many great improvements in the hardy varieties of Raspberries make the cultivation of this fruit comparatively easy. Raspberries will do well in any good soil, but they will thrive best in deep, moist (but not over-wet) soil. The lighter loams are preferable for the red Raspberries, and the heavier loams for the blacks.

Pinch back the black caps early—when the young canes are about three feet high—to keep the bushes snug and compact. Mulching will prove beneficial to both varieties, both in winter and summer.

You will find that you will get more fruit, better quality, with less work, if you plant half the amount of good plants, than you can get from twice the amount of questionable plants. Once a stand gets started, you will be amazed at little attention its cultivation requires.

We offer only the best, thoroughly tested grades and varieties—propagated from tips, not from suckers.

Varieties of Raspberry Plants Which Grow from Tips

CARDINAL. Fine quality, dark red, or almost purple, berry; lasts a long season, very fine for family use. One of the most vigorous growers and the hardiest of all raspberries. In fact, it is considered one of the best of all purple berries. The best proof of this is that most of the berry growers, after once getting the Cardinal, discard most all other purple varieties. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$1.50; 1,000 plants for \$16.00.**

COLUMBIAN. Red berry, very productive, large berries, good quality. Plant not a vigorous grower, but perfectly hardy. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$16.00.**

CUMBERLAND. Black cap, largest fruit of all black raspberries; firm, a good shipper, and one of the most profitable as a market berry. It is one of our choice of the black caps. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$12.00.**

GREGG. Known for many years and has proven the leader in the black caps for market. It is held up well to the standard, and is known by more people than other raspberries on the market. In many places, the name itself sells the berry. The berries are large, showy, and black, firm, and ship well. The plants are hardy and vigorous growers. Mid season in ripening. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$13.00.**

HAYMAKER. Very large, firm berry, good shipper, and one of the best for home use. A lighter red than the Cardinal, very hardy plants, and not so strong a grower, but a good crop may be depended upon each year. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$16.00.**

KANSAS. Berries black, good size, good quality, and firm. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, will stand extremes of drought and cold weather, and still bear large crops. A variety that will grow with less care than any other variety we are offering of the tip raspberry kinds. The fruit has such a handsome appearance that it always brings a high price on the market. **25 plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$1.50; 1,000 plants for \$12.00.**

Varieties Which Sprout from Roots, or (called) Sucker Plants

CUTHBERT. Considered the queen of the market, bringing the highest price of any of the red raspberries. Large, dark crimson berry, firm, sweet, rich, and highly flavored, and as beautiful as a strawberry. This is one of the hardiest of all red raspberries, and endures the extreme northern climates also endures the southern summers with equal vigor of productiveness. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$10.00.**

MILLER'S RED. A very healthy grower, excellent shipper, good quality, bright red, and fruit lasts through the entire raspberry season. We have picked fruit from these plants as late as the latter part of August. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$10.00.**

KING. Very early, red, always commanding a high price; productiveness good, quality of fruit good, and hardy. You will get into the market with the King Raspberry earlier than any other berry. **25 plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$1.50; 1,000 plants for \$10.00.**

ST. REGIS. This Raspberry of recent introduction stands in a class by itself. The fruit of this Raspberry is the first of the red varieties to ripen, and continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October. Excellent flavor. During the early part of the season, the fruit is borne on the old canes. Late in August, the berries begin to ripen upon the canes of the current year's canes. Succeeds upon all soils. **10 cents each; 75 cents per 12; \$3.00 per 100.** (See cut on cover.)



Eldorado.

Blackberries

The Blackberry thrives well in most any soil; but, to reach perfection, demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand.

In many parts of the country, winter protection is absolutely essential, and often adds greatly to the yield where not considered a necessity. The Blackberry, as a rule, out-yields all other members of this family, and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed—providing the climatic conditions are favorable.

As a rule, planting is best done in the spring. If, however, the plants are set in the fall, each plant should be covered with mulch of earth or straw manure, which should be removed in the spring.

The pruning of the Blackberry is not a difficult task, yet its success depends upon the proper performance. The old canes should be removed yearly, preferably in the summer right after they have borne their crop of fruit.

Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckering.

Pinch back the canes when three or four feet high, and it is best not to allow more than three canes to the hill. Plant about four feet apart in rows about seven and one-half feet apart. It will take about 1,450 plants to the acre when planting this way.

The varieties we are offering are well-tested kinds, and will succeed almost any place that is reasonable for any blackberry to grow.

AGAWAM. Fruit medium size, jet black, sweet and tender to the core; a valuable variety for home use, being sweet as soon as black, very hardy, healthy, and productive. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$15.00.

BLOWER. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardest, most productive, of the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black color, good shipping properties, best quality, and unexcelled productiveness, are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort. 10 cents each; 15 for 75 cents; 100 for \$4.00.

EARLY HARVEST. The best early blackberry in cultivation. Fruit firm and of good quality, excellent shipper, good market variety. Needs some protection in winter. 10 plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$2.25; 1,000 for \$17.00.

ERIE. Fruit very large, excellent quality. No other berry rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness, and productiveness. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$15.00.

ELDORADO. This is comparatively a new variety, and has proven itself to be the best of all blackberries under cultivation. The best proof for this is the berry growers. After once fruiting the Eldorado, they discard almost all other varieties they have. It is very hardy, claiming to have no equal in its hardiness. Fruit is very large, jet black, good shipper, good quality, and a great producer. We personally recommend this variety above any other variety that is offered. 10 plants, 65 cents; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

MERSEREAU. Strong grower, upright, productive, stout, stock canes. Very hardy. Yields enormous crops of brilliant black berries that retain their color under all conditions. Extra good quality. 10 plants, 65 cents; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

SNYDER. Very hardy, great producer, medium size, and one of the best known varieties of the blackberries, succeeding wherever planted. Over-production is its greatest fault. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$17.00.

TAYLOR BLACKBERRY. Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder, canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardi-

ness, and wonderfully prolific. Ripens late. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$16.50.

WILSON'S EARLY. Very large, fine flavor, sweet and juicy, and a vigorous grower. This is not as large a producer as some of the other varieties, but the quality and flavor are in its favor. 10 plants, for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$2.25; 1,000 plants for \$16.50.

STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY. These are quite a curiosity to all. They bear fruit all the season and partake of the habits of both Strawberry and Raspberry; but the quality of the fruit is inferior. Fine for ornamentation and very interesting. Price per plant, 10 cents; 8 plants for 50 cents.

Currants

Experience teaches that a cool, moist soil is best adapted to the growth of Currants. Strong, moist loams, with a considerable mixture of clay, are preferable. Even well-drained, stiff clay will give good results.

The pruning is simple, but very important. The younger the wood, the finer the fruit. It is absolutely necessary, however, that a fair supply of the old wood be left in order to insure productiveness. No wood over three years old should be allowed to remain. Plants should be set in rows six feet wide and about three feet apart in the row. 2,500 can be planted to the acre.

Large, two-year-old first-class plants, 10 cents each; 90 cents per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

Strong, one-year-old, first-class plants, 8 cents each; 70 cents per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

CHERRY. Bush a strong grower, very large fruit, bright red berry, thin skin, fine flavor, large producer and very hardy.

CHAMPION (Black.) One of the best black currants, vigorous grower, fruit above the medium size, mild flavor, most desirable variety of the black currants.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. The leading market currant. One of the best known varieties and universally used by the large fruit growers. Long stems, fine flavor, and very productive. Fruit easy to pick, good shipper, and plants are very hardy.

LONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous and upright, one of the best for northern climates, at the same time a leader in the Southern States. Beautiful, dark red berries, medium sized, and large bunches. A favorite for home market and will stand long shipments.

RED CROSS. A strong growing variety, clusters long, medium to large berries, bright red, fine quality, and a very productive variety.

WHITE GRAPE. One of the most vigorous growing varieties we have. Fruit excellent for table use, having a mild acid flavor. The golden-white berries are borne in large, handsome clusters.

WILDER. Upright and vigorous grower, bright red berry of excellent quality, ripens and remains bright and firm very late. Largely planted by the best fruit growers. Personally, it is our first choice of all the kinds.

Currant Collections

HEAVY ONE-YEAR-OLD CURRANTS. 10 heavy one-year-old Currants for \$1.00, postage paid. Your selection of any of the varieties named.

STRONG CURRANTS, TWO-YEAR-OLD. 10 strong Currants, two-year-old, \$1.50, postage paid. Your selection of varieties.

VERY HEAVY CURRANT BUSHES. 10 very heavy Currant Bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, \$2.50, postage or express paid. Your selection of the following kinds: Cherry, Red Cross, Wilder and White Grape.

These Currants are large enough to bear fruit the first year.

One of the hardiest of the bush fruits.

Gooseberries

One of the hardiest of the bush fruits.

The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam, but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized once each year. The gooseberries bear most freely on two and three-year-old wood. Therefore, the aim should be to keep a continuous supply of vigorous shoots. Prune freely to encourage upright growth. We offer all first-class plants.

DOWNING. One of the most favored of all gooseberries for family use, and a very good market berry. Medium-sized fruit; flesh soft and juicy. This variety is planted more extensively than any other kind by the fruit growers. 12 cents each; 6 for 70 cents; 100 for \$9.00.

HOUGHTON. Very productive, good and vigorous grower, an old and reliable variety, very hardy. 12 cents each; 6 for 70 cents; 100 for \$8.25.

INDUSTRY. One of the best known and most successful of the English varieties yet introduced. Berries very large, of excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Bush strong, upright grower, an immense crop- per, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

JOSELYN. Of English type, very good grower, large-sized berries, very productive, affected somewhat with mildew through America. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.



Industry Gooseberry.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a trailing or vine form of the blackberry. May be trained to run over stone piles, over rough embankments, or rock hillsides, and sometimes produces a very large crop of fruit annually over land where no other crop could be grown. The fruit is very large, fine quality, and always at a premium with the commission men or the open market. Where they are planted so they can be cultivated, they should be plowed, and in the winter a coarse litter of mulch thrown over them. The vines will grow up through this and keep the fruit from the ground. We are only offering one variety, which is considered the best of all Dewberries now in cultivation.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Fruit of high quality and very large, often from one to two inches long and one inch in diameter. Perfectly hardy and a great bearer. 10 plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$16.00

Asparagus

It is not necessary to tell the good qualities of the asparagus, as it is known to everybody. It is the most healthful and delicious vegetable grown. It is very easily grown, and no plant will produce as the asparagus does with as little outlay. May be either planted in fall or spring. Dig up the ground deep, put plenty of well-rotted manure thoroughly mixed in the soil, throw out a bed about four to five inches deep, lay the plants in by spreading the roots out well, and scatter the dirt over the plants about four inches, or the depth of the ground thrown out, press the dirt well around the plants by patting it down with spade or shovel, then top dress the ground with about three inches of well-rotted manure, and scatter salt enough over the top of this to make the ground white enough to track a rabbit. The second year after planting you will be able to harvest enough asparagus for a good-sized family from a bed of about two hundred plants. Two hundred plants will make a bed three feet wide and fifteen feet long. Keep the crown of the asparagus cut regularly so it will not get too large and woody. A good asparagus root properly planted will produce from three and one-half to seven pounds of asparagus, and when planted in small beds, where it can be well mulched and cared for, will even do much better than this. It is necessary to start with good roots. It depends much more on the care taken of the plants and the plant food given them than it does on the variety planted. Salt should be put on at the end of every season, in the spring of the year.

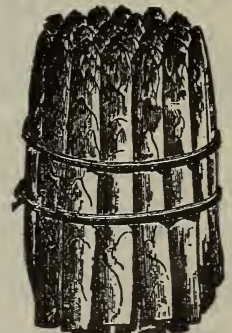
Large plants 100 for 70 cents; 1,000 for \$6.50.

Two-year-old roots, 100 for 75 cents; 1,000 for \$6.50.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. A very good variety with large, even-sized roots.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Really colossal. Deep green shoots from one to two inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

PALMETTO. In large markets, this asparagus brings the highest prices on account of the size and beautiful appearance of its stocks. Some years it is on the market several days before the other varieties.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

Rhubarb

Plants, 15 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100

LINNAEUS. Leaf-stocks long, large, tender, juicy, produced quite early.

Cellar-grown rhubarb with beautifully pink, tender stalks may be enjoyed in March by any one who will devote a little time to it. For this crop the plants are grown from spring until fall in very rich soil so as to establish a number of crowns on each root. In the fall a number of roots are packed together with rich soil in some cool, dark cellar. After the crop has been cut, the roots are replanted in the garden to regain their vigor for the next year's forcing.

Hardy Ornamental Shade Trees

Ornamental shade trees play an important part in the arrangement of all lawns and parks. They are often invaluable as windbreaks, supply shade and help retain the moisture—conditions that are essential to the growth of many of the choicest shrubs and perennials.

There are trees for any location or purpose desired. Some are noteworthy for their profusion of bloom; some for the unusual color of bark or leaves and some for the strength of their limbs.

Some trees will endure smoke much better than others, making them valuable for city planting.

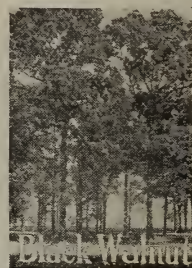
Trees that are carefully grown, well dug and otherwise properly handled, grow very rapidly and produce practically perfect trees within a comparatively short time.

For many years, we have given especial attention to ornamental shade trees, and are confident of our ability to please the most critical buyer.

We have the largest variety of this class of stock to be found in this part of the State.



Oak.



AILANTHUS.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven, Chinese Sumac). Much used for street planting because they will grow in almost any soil and resist dust and smoke well. A large, handsome tree with elegant, feathery foliage, and a very rapid grower. 6 to 9 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

AESCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut—*Glabra*, Ohio Buckeye.) A large-growing, ornamental, native shade tree. Valuable for park and street planting. Beautiful leaves with showy, interesting flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut, *Rubicunda*). Red flowering. A very beautiful ornamental shade tree. In early spring they are covered with large, red flowers, very showy and interesting. It bears large nuts which are not edible. The large leaves cast a very dense shade. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

HIPPOCASTANUM (Common Horse Chestnut). A large-growing, ornamental shade tree with beautiful, dark green foliage. The white flowers are showy and interesting. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 65 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

ACER. Maple.

ACER (Maple) — **Negundo** (Ash Leaf Maple or Box Elder). A large, spreading tree of rapid growth; very hardy and a good drought resister. Largely planted for windbreaks and timber. The leaves resemble those of the ash. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

—**Platanoides** (Norway Maple). A large, handsome tree with a compact, rounded head of spreading branches, attaining a height of one hundred feet. The broad, deep green leaves cast a dense, refreshing shade. One of the best and most beautiful trees for street, park, cemetery, or lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 12 for \$10.00.

—**Schwedleri** (Purple Leaf Maple). One of the most beautiful of the shade trees. In early spring the young leaves are bright red, changing to purplish green as they grow older. In autumn they are golden yellow. The tree has a round, compact head, and large leaves, which cast a dense shade. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

—**Saccharum** (Sugar or Rock Maple). Large trees to 120 feet with gray bark. Long lived. Grows well, except in damp, soggy soils. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth. Leaves turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00.

—**Campestra** (European Cork Bark Maple). A moderately low growing, handsome shade tree, seldom reaching fifty feet in height. The bark on the branches has a corky appearance, especially attractive in winter. The leaves are a beautiful green and very dense. Valuable for planting as an undergrowth on dry ground. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

—**Saccharinum** (Soft or Silver Maple). This is one of the best known of all the Maples. It is an ornamental tree, with wide, slender, spreading branches. Thrives almost anywhere, but grows very rapidly in moist, rich soil. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, 40 cents each; 10 to 12 feet, 50 cents each.

The Difference in Cost Between a First-Class and a Defective Tree is Very Small in Comparison to Results Obtained.



Hickory.



Beech.



Buckeye.

ACER POLYMORPHUM.

ACER POLYMORPHUM (Japanese Maples). These are the most delicately beautiful of the small exotic trees. In some of the varieties the leaves are exquisitely cut, and bright colored only in the spring and fall, otherwise deep blood red or golden yellow all the season. There is not a dwarf tree in cultivation that can compare with the Japanese Maple for grace and beauty. They grow best in partially shaded and in rich, well-drained soil. They are not well enough known to be appreciated. Any of the following varieties:

- Golden Leaved.** $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; 10 for \$15.00.
- Dissectum; Cut Leaf Variety.** $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; 10 for \$15.00.
- Rubrum.** Dark red leaves. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each; 10 for \$15.00.
- Of above kinds. 3 to 4 feet, \$3.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$5.00.

We have a surplus of the above maples, or could not afford to offer them at these prices. They are all good, stalky plants, and it will be very easy to get them to grow. One of the most satisfactory little trees that we have to offer.

BETULA—BIRCH.

Birches not only form a very interesting class of trees, but they are also beautiful and ornamental. They are especially desirable for park and other ornamental planting. The bark usually separates into thin, papery leaves. The foliage is rarely attacked by insects. Their graceful habit, slender and often pendulous branches, and their picturesque white trunks, make them conspicuous marks on any landscape. We offer two varieties:

—**Alba** (European White). The latter usually grows to a height of eighty feet, and is a very valuable species. The varieties we offer are all hardy and are especially valuable for planting in the colder climates. Trees 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

—**Lanta** (Sweet, Cherry, or Black Birch). A very handsome round-headed tree with pendulous branches when older. Very attractive in spring when covered with its long, staminate catkins. The trunk is of dark, reddish brown, the young bark is aromatic and of agreeable flavor. Usually grows sixty to seventy feet in height. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

CATALPA.

CATALPA (Indian Bean)—**Speciosa** (Western Catalpa). A handsome tree with large, bright green foliage, especially ornamental in June when laden with beautiful white flowers in large, showy panicles. Desirable on account of its rapid growth and ability to thrive in a great variety of soils. Valuable for lawn and street planting. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00.

—**Bungii** (Umbrella Catalpa). Just the tree to be used for formal effects. Propagated on a stem of the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a very unique ornamental tree. It has a broad, domeshaped head at the top of a long, straight stem. When the tree attains its full growth, the top is from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter and not over three to four feet tall on the top of a strong stem from five to seven feet high. An exceptionally hardy variety. 5 to 7 feet high, two-year-old, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

CERASUS PADUS.

CERASUS PADUS (European Bird Cherry). A small tree which is covered with large white flowers borne on somewhat drooping, leafy racemes. The fruit is black with a rough stone. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS (Siberian Pea Tree). A very desirable tree for hedges, windbreaks, or ornamental planting. Of Russian origin, it is hardy and a rapid grower. It has a beautiful foliage resembling the Locust, a fragrant yellow bloom, followed by seed pods. Extensively planted through the Northwest. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents.

CERCIS.

CANADENSIS (Judas Tree or Red Bud). A handsome ornamental tree, growing to twenty or thirty feet high. It has a broad, irregular head and perfect, heart-shaped, glossy leaves. Beautifully attractive in early spring when the leafless branches and twigs are covered with rosy pink blossoms. Very beautiful and attractive planted as single specimens or in groups. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 24 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.



CORNUS—DOGWOOD.

FLORIDA (White Dogwood). Handsome trees of medium size, flowering after red buds when most other trees are still bare. Great, white flowers are three inches across, lasting in favorable weather for several weeks. The bright red bark on its young branches makes it cheery in winter. Blooms when small. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

CRATAEGUS—HAWTHORN.

OXYCANTHA (May or English Hawthorne). A small tree to fifteen feet in height with spreading branches and stout spines. The fruits are a bright scarlet. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

DIOSPYROS—PERSIMMON.

VIRGINIANA (Common Persimmon). This tree is much grown for its decorative features. An ornamental tree with a round-topped head and handsome, shining foliage. This fruit is the well-known, puckery persimmon of peculiar flavor, of a pale orange yellow, with a bright red cheek, when touched by the frost, which is necessary to bring it to full ripeness. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA.

ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA (Russian Wild Olive). Highly ornamental small tree, with handsome, silver-green leaves. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fragrant. The fruit is yellow, coated with silver scales. Valuable for planting in dry or cold places. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 24 cents each.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA.

FLAXINUS AMERICANA (American White Ash). A handsome, hardy, broad-headed, quick-growing shade tree, sometimes reaching 120 feet in height. Very valuable in landscape work, for park and street planting. 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents.

FAGUS.

FAGUS PURPUREA (Purple or Copper Beech). A strong, vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves. Should have one in every park, cemetery, or lawn. Tree should be planted of the sizes of three to four feet. They are easy to transplant at this size, but are very hard to get to grow if transplanted when larger. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Clean, stout, and free from disease; in every way a desirable shade tree for city streets or lawn planting. The blunt, twigless branches make the tree especially interesting in winter. The tropical-looking foliage does not come out until late, about the middle of May. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

GINKGO BILOBA.

GINKGO BILOBA (Maiden Hair Tree). A tall, sparsely branched, usually slender tree, attaining sixty to eighty feet in height. They are especially valuable for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects, and are growing much in favor as a street tree because of their upright habit and their freedom from insect injury. The leaves are fan-shaped. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA.

LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum). One of the most valuable of the ornamental trees in the Middle or Northern States. Beautiful at every stage. Its habit adapts it to street and park planting, under which conditions it succeeds well. Insects and diseases never bother it, and it also withstands salt air. Under cultivation, it reaches a height of from thirty to forty feet. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

LIRIODENDRON—TULIP TREE.

TULIPFERA (Yellow Wood or Tulip Tree). A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light, bluish green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy yellow and orange color, are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue, and lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

MAGNOLIA.

MAGNOLIA—Alexandria. One of the largest and the brightest of the pink flowering varieties. Hardy plants, well filled with bloom buds. \$1.75 each; \$15.00 per 10.

—Lennel. The best purple-flowered variety, producing rich purple or deep rose-colored flowers of fine form on a compact and symmetrical bush. The plants are well filled with bloom buds that will bloom this year. Each, \$1.75; \$15.00 per 10.

—Soulangiana. One of the hardiest, best and most satisfactory species, forming a large, bushy tree twenty feet in height by twenty feet in diameter. A wellgrown plant, in bloom from the topmost branch to the lowest limb, rosy pink in bud, pure white when in full bloom, forms a gigantic bouquet that cannot be surpassed for showiness. Plants 3 to 4½ feet, well filled with bloom buds, \$1.75 each; 10 for \$15.00.

—Stellata (M. Halleana). A dwarf, shrubby species, with pure white flowers, delicately perfumed. The petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than on other varieties. It blooms earlier, grows slower, and is one of the best for small yards. Plants well filled with buds that will bloom this year. Each, \$1.75; 10 for \$15.00.

All these Magnolias are packed with ball of earth to roots.

POPULUS—POPLAR.

—Carolinensis (Carolina). One of the surest, most rapid growing trees. It will grow and thrive where other trees appear weak and starved. The leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Very valuable for street planting and quick effects about new buildings. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00; 8 to 10 feet, 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00; 10 to 12 feet, 50 cents.

—Nivea (Silver Leaf). Often called Silver Maple because its foliage resembles the Maple leaf. Known by the snow-white under surface of the leaves. Its foliage makes it very attractive wherever used, and especially effective in large plantings. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

—Italica (Lombardy). One of the characteristic trees of parts of Italy. With age, this tall, narrow tree becomes more striking and picturesque. Beautiful landmarks. 6 to 8 feet, 35 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents; 10 to 12 feet, 60 cents.

PLATANUS—SYCAMORE.

—Orientalis (Oriental Plane). The Oriental Plane Tree, or Sycamore, is among our largest and tallest-growing trees. Very hardy and practically free from diseases. Does well in moist places and excellent for street, park, or lawn planting; thrives well in smoky cities and near sea shores, making it a good tree for city planting. Smoke has but little effect on the leaves of the Sycamore. For winter effects, the Sycamore, with its white bark, is excellent. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for \$7.00. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each, or 10 for \$9.00.

—Occidentalis (American Plane). Similar to the Oriental Sycamore, but claimed to be little more affected by smoke at some places. Also leaves claimed to fall off a little earlier in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$5.00; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 10 for \$7.00.



Schwedlerii Maple.

White Birch.

American Elm.

PRUNIS PISSARDI.

PRUNIS PISSARDI (Purple Leaved Plum). A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white flowers in spring, large, showy, pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is an unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

PYRUS—FLOWERING CRAB.

—**Florabunda**. A small tree, often thorny, covered with beautiful, rose-red flowers about the time the leaves appear. The fruit is small, red, and borne on long, slender stalks. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 3 for \$2.00.

—**Augustifolia** (Bechtel's Double Flowering). The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. The tree rarely grows over twenty-five feet and blooms when quite young. At a distance the fragrant, delicate pink flowers look like dainty little roses. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.

—**Halliana** (Parkmanii Crab). A dwarf or small tree growing from six to fifteen feet high. Its beautiful flowers are rose colored, half double, and hang on slender, reddish pedicels. The fruit is small, brownish red, and ripens quite late. In every way a beautiful tree. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents; 3 for \$2.00.

QUERCUS—OAK.

QUERCUS (Oak)—**Palustris** (Pin). A handsome tree, especially when young. Often used for avenues, grows rapidly, prefers a somewhat moist soil. The foliage turns bright red in the fall. The tree is fibrous rooted and transplants well. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

—**Coccinea** (Scarlet). A noble tree, attaining height of eighty feet, with gradually spreading branches, which form a rather open head. It grows and does well in dry situations. Especially beautiful in the fall when the leaves turn to a brilliant scarlet. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.

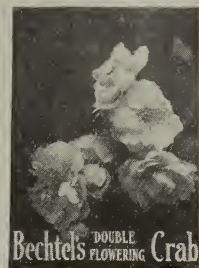
—**Robur Var Pedunculata** (English). A long-lived tree with stout, spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped head. The leaves are dark green and somewhat smaller than those of our native species. A handsome tree for lawn or public grounds. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash). An ornamental, round-headed shade tree, ideal for lawn and avenue planting. The handsome foliage usually turns orange red in the fall. The trees bear beautiful, bright scarlet berries. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents; 5 for \$1.50.

SALIX—WILLOW.

SALIX (Willow)—**Vitellina Var** (Aurea, Golden). This is one of the most beautiful and ornamental of the willows. Becomes a very large and venerable appearing tree. The rather short trunk is often four feet in diameter. It is very popular on account of its light green leaves, and bright, clean, golden yellow bark, which is particularly bright and attractive during the winter months. It makes a handsome specimen, possessing a



very distinctive personality. 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents.

—**Nigra** (Black or Pussy Willow). The twigs of this variety are very brittle at the base; leaves one ancolate. The catkins of this variety are one of the earliest harbingers. 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents each.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Deciduous or Bald Cypress). A tall, deciduous tree, becoming 150 feet high, bark light cinnamon brown, branches erect, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, becoming at maturity broad and rounded, with slightly pendulate branches. Leaves narrowly linear, acute, thin, light green. 3 to 4 feet, 45 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 10 for \$6.00.

TILIA LINDEN.

TILIA (Linden)—**Americana** (American or Basswood). A beautiful, rapid-growing tree with large, broad leaves and fragrant flowers. The bloom furnishes the best of bee pasture. The Linden should be extensively used as a lawn tree, and is also very valuable for park and street planting. It thrives in moist, rich soil, but does well in any good soil. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

—**Europea** (European Linden). Celebrated species of Berlin, which is also very adaptable to our climate. It makes a rapid growth, and is not very particular as to soil. Extensively used for ornamental purposes and also used for street and lawn planting. It develops into a beautiful tree, having large leaves and fragrant blossoms. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; extra large, 12 feet and up, \$1.50

ULMUS AMERICANA.

ULMUS AMERICANA (American Elm). Very valuable for park planting, for avenues, and as a shade tree for lawns. One of the most majestic and graceful of our shade trees. Hardy, rapid grower, resists drought well, and is long lived. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00.

Weeping Trees

The weeping trees will prove very effective when rightly planted. The charm of these trees is not their stateliness and grandeur, but the odd and fantastic shapes which they assume.

ACER SACCHARINUM.

ACER SACCHARINUM Var. Wieri Lancinatum (Weir's Cut Leaf Maple). A very beautiful specimen tree with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

BETULA ALBA.

BETULA ALBA Var. Pendula Lacinata (Cut Leaf Weeping Birch). Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in the fall. Its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. 5 to 6 feet, 65 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 80 cents; 10 for \$7.00.



Weeping Mulberry.

MORUS ALBA.

MORUS ALBA Var. Tartarica Pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). We recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most beautiful of the weeping trees with slender, willowy branches that sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. **Two-year heads, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.**

ULMUS SCABRA.

ULMUS SCABRA Var. Pendula (Camperdown Elm). One of the most distinct and picturesque of the weeping trees. Hardy everywhere and not particular as to soil. Leaves are large, glossy, and dark green. Its vigorous branches have a uniform habit. **\$1.25 each.**

SALIX—WILLOW.

—**Elegantissima** (Thurlo's Weeping). A strong and the most vigorous grower of all weeping willows. Used for planting in low places or on the banks of streams, springs, lakes or ponds, making a very beautiful effect. **Tree, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for \$7.00.**

—**Var. Dolorosa** (Wisconsin Weeping). A weeping tree of rarely more than forty feet in height. The branches are long, slender, and pendulous. The trees are quite hardy and will stand planting in the Northern States. **6 to 8 feet, 50 cents each.**

Evergreens

Evergreens are attractive all the year. In summer their various tints of foliage form a very desirable background for other planting. In the fall they again make a beautiful background for the brilliant colorings; but it is in the winter that they stand out in all their glory among the dreary, leafless branches of the deciduous trees. They serve to break the severe winds and furnish homes for the birds that remain during the winter.

Cone-bearing evergreens should have a place on every lawn or park. The winter landscape would be very dreary, indeed, if there were no trees of this kind intermingled with the deciduous trees.

The best soil for evergreens is a sandy loam of good texture. If the ground lacks this, it should be of good depth and well drained.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

The best time to plant evergreens in the spring is in April after the frost is out of the ground and before any tiny rootlets begin to grow. August and September are also good months for this work.

When buying evergreens, it will always prove best to have them "balled" so the roots will be at no time exposed to the sun or wind.

We have a large variety of evergreens, each with some points in its favor. They have been transplanted, and will grow rapidly if properly cared for.

The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together, but one must know the habit of growth and be able to contrast the different foliage so that their real beauty will stand out. The new ideas in landscape planting have developed new uses for the evergreens until now they hold a prominent place in almost every lawn, cemetery, etc.

They furnish a background for flowering shrubs, and the winter landscape is not complete without the various shades of evergreens.

For windbreaks, a single row of Pines or Spruces, eight feet apart; or a double row ten feet each; the two rows breaking joints will, in the course of a few years, be a living wall.

We carry over a hundred varieties of evergreens, all tested and good.

ABIES BALSAMEA.

ABIES BALSAMEA (Balsam Fir). An ornamental evergreen that is very hardy. The fragrant leaves are dark green above and pale below. For ornamental park planting it excels. It is a very rapid grower when young, and does well in any good soil with plenty of drainage. **2 to 3 feet, 60 cents each.**

JUNIPERUS.

—**Var. Hibernica** (Irish). The Junipers are a well-known tree much liked by all. Very narrow tree, branches upright and very deep green. Beautiful, neat, and effective for small lawns, to be used in groups or as specimens. **2 to 3 feet, 60 cents each; \$10 for \$5.50.**

—**Sabina** (Sabin). This is a spreading evergreen shrub rarely ten feet high. **18 to 24 inches, 75 cents.**

—**Var. Prostrata** (Prostrate). Produces a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny, exposed places where other plants will not thrive. **18 to 30 inches, 75 cents.**

When You Buy of Us You Get the Best.



European White Spruce.

—**Virginiana Glauca** (Glaucous Red Cedar, Juniper Glauca, Juniperus Virginiana Glauca). A very vigorous growing form. Beautiful blue color and is cone shaped. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

LARCH.

—**LARIX** (Larch)—**Americana** (American). Tree to sixty feet in height, with horizontal branches forming a narrow pyramidal head, sometimes broad and open on older trees; bark reddish brown; leaves light bluish green; prefers a low, moist soil. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

—**Decidua** (European). This variety has an upright habit, and is one of the best lawn trees, making very attractive specimens for grouping or individual planting. In the spring it is among the first to be covered with its new growth of soft, feathery, light green foliage. The flowers are purplish and the cones are small, with small scales. The Larch stands transplanting well, but this must be done early in spring before new growth begins. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00. 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

PINE.

—**PINUS** (Pine)—**Austriaca** (Austrian). This species is very popular for grouping or as specimens. A very tall, massive tree, with heavy, plumed, spreading branches and rather stiff, dark green needles. Most of these species make a vigorous growth when young and when older they are very picturesque. Should be planted when young from the nursery row. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

—**Sylvestris** (Scotch). This grows to be a large tree, 70 to 120 feet in height, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, pyramidal when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque head in old age. Quite hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 60 cents; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

—**Strobus** (White). A grand old favorite, which makes a beautiful and useful growth. The leaves are soft, bluish green, two to four inches long, and the cones on the stalks are often curved, having flat, hard scales. The top of the tree is broad and open, making it very picturesque. 2 to 3 feet, 65 cents; 10 for \$6.00.

—**Ponderosa** (Yellow). One of the tallest and most important of the pines of the Western States. Hardy as far north as New York. The branches are stout, spreading and often pendulous. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.

—**Montana Var. Mughus** (Dwarf Pine). This pine is very variable in habit, with dark brown branches, bright green leaves, stout and acutish. The cones are ovate, a light gray in color, surrounded by a blackish ring. The tree is broader than it is high, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Very effective for rocky places of evergreens. 12 to 18 inches, 65 cents each; 10 for \$6.00.

PICEA.

—**PICEA** (Spruce)—**Compacta** (Compact). A very ornamental evergreen, dense and compact. Light green foliage. 12 to 18 inches, 50 cents.

—**Orientalis** (Oriental). An exceedingly graceful Spruce with dark, glossy foliage. It is of slow growth, therefore valuable for small gardens. It holds its lower limbs for many years and eventually attains the height of 120 feet. 18 to 24 inches, 80 cents.

—**Alba** (White). A very ornamental tree, of pyramid habit. Similar to the Norway Spruce. This variety is one of the best we have for cold climates. It is very compact, upright, retaining its branches to the ground, and is distinguished by its grayish-blue color, also its quick growth. It matures quickly and lives to a good old age. These beautiful trees are attractive when planted in collections. 18 to 24 inches, 24 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents.

—**Excelsa** (Norway). This Spruce is more commonly used than any of the others. Every year we have a large demand for these trees to be planted for hedges, screens, and backgrounds. It grows fast and is adapted to all soils. When trimmed, it makes a fine, compact hedge, which is impenetrable. This tree is extensively planted as an ornamental in the North and East. It is a handsome tree, with dark green, dense foliage; but, like a great many evergreens, when it grows older it loses its beauty. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents.

Var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue). The best of all the blue spruces, perfectly hardy, and may be grown anywhere and everywhere, but they thrive the best in moderately moist, sandy loam. A very attractive tree on account of its silvery blue foliage, which is densely crowded on the branches. These Spruces are not only highly ornamental, but are very valuable forest trees. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50; 4 to 5 feet, \$8.50.

—**Alcockiana** (Alcock's). A hardy and distinct Japanese species of pyramidal habit, with cones that add much to its attractiveness. Leaves deep green, with white under surface. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.25; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75.

—**Pungens** (Colorado Blue). A magnificent tree with silvery blue that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in exposure and vigorous growth. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50.

RETINISPORA—JAPAN CYPRES.

RETINISPORA (Japan Cypress—**Var. Plumosa Aurea** (Golden). This is a very striking and useful evergreen in many ways, as it is one of a very few really golden evergreens. It makes a strong and effective contrast with the darker foliage of other evergreens. It is low branched, a very vigorous grower, and is unsurpassed for effect in grouping. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

Plisfera (Ball Shaped). A very dense, pyramidal, round-headed bush or tree, with erect branches open and graceful; leaves light green above and silvery beneath, usually coloring violet in winter. This is one of our best Retinisporas, as it is most ornamental and best known. 2 to 3 feet, 80 cents.

Squarrosa. An extremely dense pyramidal or round-headed bush, sometimes a small tree, with light bluish green foliage—almost silvery white when young—usually coloring violet in winter. One of the most ornamental, graceful, best known of these forms. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

TAXIS—YEW.

TAXIS (Yew)—**Baccata** (English). Grows to a tall dark tree, but can be sheared into any shape desired. The bark is reddish brown. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25.

THUYA—ARBORVITAE.

—**Occidentalis** (American). Foliage of light green color. This is a very good tree for grouping, for tubs and vases, and for formal uses they are unsurpassed. They are very quick growers, and may be trimmed to any height desired. Fine for hedges. 18 to 24 inches, 45 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

—**Var. Pyramidalis** (Pyramidal). Forms a tall, slender column of densely branched, dark green foliage. A very graceful tree having a number of uses. 2 to 3 feet, 80 cents each; 10 for \$7.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25.

—**Wareana** (Siberia). A pyramidal tree of a very desirable form with bright green foliage. 18 to 24 inches, 60 cents.

—**Spaethii** (Spaethii). This is a peculiar form of the common Arborvitae, with two kinds of foliage. The younger and lower branches have spreading leaves, and the upper branches slender and sparingly ramified. As a novelty it cannot be excelled. 2 feet, 40 cents each; 10 for \$3.50.

—**Golden** (Peabody's Golden). The well-known Peabody's Golden Arborvitae is a very handsome variety, having a clean, yellow foliage. Very useful in mass planting. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25.

—**Orientalis, Biota** (Chinese Arborvitae). A pyramidal or bushy tree attaining 25 feet in height, with spreading, ascending branches. 18 to 24 inches, 45 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 60 cents.

TSUGA.

TSUGA CANADENSIS (Hemlock Spruce). This is one of the most graceful and handsome of evergreens. It is especially valuable for hedging, windbreaks, and for specimen planting. It furnishes a lumber much used for the frames of buildings. This tree attains the height of from seventy to one hundred feet. 18 to 24 inches, 75 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.25.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

The Broad-leaved Evergreens stand in a class by themselves. They require much more care in handling than the ordinary Evergreens.

We offer below the standard varieties for use in this section of the country.

COMMON BOXWOOD (*Buxus Sempervirens*). Evergreen shrub or small tree that may be trimmed to any shape and are fine for porches, window boxes, or tubs. The leaves are always fresh, glossy, and dark green, beautiful for specimen planting or formal gardens. They do exceptionally well in shaded places.

The ones offered below are all choice specimens, perfect in shape, and will please the most fastidious.

THE BUSH BOX, as the name indicates, is in the shape of small bushes and quite effective. 12 to 20 inches, 50 cents each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.00 each.

GLOBE-SHAPE BOX.

GLOBE-SHAPE BOX. Trimmed to perfect globe shape. 18 by 18 inches, \$3.00.

PYRAMIDAL BOX.

PYRAMIDAL BOX. In the shape of a pyramid, beautiful and attractive. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

BALL BOX.

BALL BOX. As its name indicates, it is trimmed to a perfect ball shape. Large size, \$3.00 each; \$10.00 a pair. Small size, \$5.00 per pair.

STANDARD BOX.

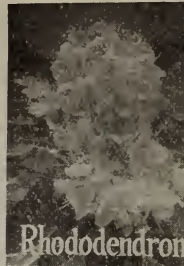
STANDARD BOX. Stem 1½ to 2 feet high, with a perfect crown. \$3.00 each; \$5.50 per pair.

DWARF BOX.

DWARF BOX (*Buxus Suffruticosa*). This is very extensively used for edging walks, formal gardens, etc., as it gives very beautiful effects. It is similar in foliage to the Standard Boxwood, and is a very slow grower. Good for immediate effects, as it remains green the entire year. After planting keep well watered. 4 to 6 inches, 10 cents; \$5.50 per 100.

HEDERA HELIX.

HEDERA HELIX. English Ivy. A high-climbing, evergreen, ornamental vine with alternate leaves, usually three to five lobed, dark green beneath; the fruit is black, sometimes yellow. The ivy is a very valuable plant for covering walls, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis-work, etc. 30 cents each; 5 for \$1.25.

**HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA.**

HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA (*Mahonia Aquifolia*). One of the evergreen glories of the ornamental gardens. It has deep green spines at set places; showy, bright yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small berries of a bluish color. Very effective in grouping with deciduous shrubs, perennials, etc. The foliage is similar to our Christmas Holly. Very effective for table decorations. 12 to 18 inch bush, 30 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

LAUREL, AMERICAN.

LAUREL, AMERICAN (*Kalmia Latifolia*). Also known as Calico Bush. There are few broad-leaved Evergreens as beautiful as this specimen in leaf, and, yet, next to the Rhododendrons, is the most beautiful in flower. When massed in groups, or as single specimens, it is one of the most decorative, especially when covered with its white flowers, marked with purple within. \$1.50 each.

RHODODENDRONS.

RHODODENDRONS. The Rhododendron is a highly ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree, and there are none of the evergreen shrubs more suitable for cultivation in the colder climates and more effective in bloom, than are the Rhododendrons. If it is limestone soil it should have about four pounds of sulphate of magnesia thoroughly worked into the soil for each plant. In the fall it is well to cover the ground with leaves, pine needles, or other similar material, and allow it to remain during the coming summer. The ground should not be disturbed, as the roots are very near the surface. Never use limestone water on Rhododendrons. The plants we offer are hardy, well-grown plants, well set with bloom buds. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.25 each; 10 for \$10.00; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; 10 for \$12.50.

ADAM'S NEEDLE.

ADAM'S NEEDLE (*Yucca Filamentosa*). Evergreens with long, spiny leaves, the tops of which are rather tough. Some of the tips touch the ground while others shoot upright. In the center of the plant it sends up tall stalks laden with cream or ivory white flowers, having the shape of a cup. This plant grows any place, and in many places where other plants will not grow. Three-year-old plants, 25 cents.

CREEPING EUONYMUS.

CREEPING EUONYMUS (*Euonymus Radicans*). A glossy dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub, where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering walls to which it clings, also for porch boxes. Large, three-year-old plants, 30 cents each; 5 for \$1.25.

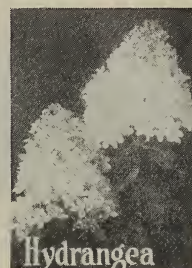
VARIGATED LEAF EUONYMUS.

VARIGATED LEAF EUONYMUS (*Creeping Euonymus*). Same as the above. The leaves are very distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. Very attractive. Extra large, 75 cents each; smaller plants, 25 cents each.

Porch and Window Boxes

During the summer months, window and porch boxes add beauty to many a house that would otherwise look barren and unattractive, but when the first frost comes the beauty of the window box is gone.

Why not have a window or porch box that will be permanent, even more attractive in winter than in summer? Such a box can be filled with Mahonia, Boxwood, some of the dwarf varieties of evergreens, and for vines use *Euonymus Radicans* and *Euonymus Variegatus*, or other evergreen vines. Write for information on the subject.



Well Planned Country Home Producing Natural Effects

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Just a little peep at Nature will reveal the fact that there is always a greater or less amount of shrubbery to be found in every grove, forest and along the banks of streams, provided that man has not been there with his destroying hand. Likewise, a well-planted lawn or park is not complete unless there is some shrubbery planted along the borders, drives, walks, and around the foundations of the buildings. By carefully studying the surroundings of a place, certain features may be effectively brought into prominence, unsightly objects screened, and a great amount of comfort and coziness secured by a judicious arrangement of the shrubbery and perennials. It is an impossibility to arrange a general plan for all places, because each is a law unto itself. One thing to be borne in mind, in the planting of a lawn, is to do it in such a way as to convey the idea of as much space as possible. It is well to study the varieties of shrubbery that are native to the given locality and plant such of those species together with those varieties that fit into the landscape. Avoid isolated specimens. A much better effect can be obtained by grouping the different varieties, planting the taller species in the background and the lower ones towards the front. Most varieties of shrubbery are easily cultivated. However, it will always prove best to have the whole border dug or plowed up to a depth of from one to two feet, give it a liberal supply of manure—preferably from a cow stable—and mix it thoroughly with the soil. Plant in the Fall after the stock has thoroughly matured or in the spring before the new growth has commenced. There are so many varieties of beautiful shrubs that, by carefully selecting the varieties, a succession of bloom may be had throughout the season until after frost. If undecided as to what to plant for a given space, write us and we will be only too glad and willing to offer suggestion as best we can.

ALMOND. See *Prunus*.

ALTHEA. See *Hibiscus*.

AMELANCHIER—JUNEBERRY.

AMELANCHIER (Juneberry)—*Botryapium*. Bush or small tree. Desirable for shrubbery border. Bloom appears very early in the spring, followed by juicy and good-flavored fruits. 25 cents each; 5 for 1.50.

AMORPHIA FRUITICOSA.

AMORPHIA FRUITICOSA (Bastard Indigo.) An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit with fine, feathery foliage remarkable for the unusual color of its dark, violet-purplish flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ARALIA SPINOSA.

ARALIA SPINOSA (Angelica Tree, Hercules Club). A shrub growing sometimes to forty feet in height. The stout, prickly stems, large leaves, and the enormous clusters of flowers, give this species a very subtropical appearance. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

AZALEA.

AZALEA. These plants belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and are often completely covered with large, showy flowers of brilliant and various colors. They are always beautiful when planted singly or in groups. If planted with *Rhododendrons* (which require about the same soil and treatment), the bright colors of the Azaleas blend harmoniously with the somber green foliage of the *Rhododendrons* and produce a pleasing effect. We offer good-sized plants well filled with bloom buds. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.40.

BERBERIS—BARBERRY.

BERBERIS (Barberry)—*Vulgaris* (Common). A handsome and hardy ornamental shrub, very attractive in the spring with its golden yellow flowers and bright green foliage, and in the fall its bright scarlet fruits, which remain on most all winter. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

—*Vulgaris* Var. *Atro Purpurea*. Similar to the Common Barberry, but more effective with its purple-colored leaves. Very good for massing with other plants. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

—*Thunbergii* (Japanese). This Barberry, introduced from Japan is one of the most valuable of the species. It is especially desirable because of its low, dense, horizontal growth; its large, brilliant, red fruits, which remain fresh until the following spring, and for its bright fall color-

ings. It is quite hardy and will endure partial shade. Especially valuable for borders of walks or drives and for massing. 12 to 18 inches, 12 cents; 18 to 24 inches, 18 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents.

—*Aquifolia* (Mahonia). Holly leaved. One of the handsomest of the Barberries. A handsome evergreen shrub of medium size, with shiny, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Useful in decorative planting. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

BUDDLEYA—SUMMER LILAC.

BUDDLEYA (Summer Lilac)—*Lindleyana* (Butter Fly Bush). A hardy ornamental shrub, growing from three to six feet in height. Hardy, vigorous flower. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—*Intermedia*. Hybrid of garden origin. Flowers violet, in slender, arching or pendulous racemes. 10 to 20 inches long. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

CALYCANTHUS—SHRUB.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Scented)—*Occidentalis*. A hardy ornamental shrub with handsome, glossy foliage, and very attractive with its flower balls appearing late in summer. It thrives in any good garden soil, but does best in a sandy, moist location. Grows from four to six feet high, and is distinctly ornamental. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—*Floridus*. A hardy, unique shrub, with large, handsome foliage, and most sweet-scented flowers of a dark reddish brown. The old-fashioned "shrub" of our grandmother's gardens. One of the earliest to bloom in the spring. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (White Fringe). A handsome, ornamental shrub or small tree of excellent habit, large, dark, shiny green foliage with beautiful, fringed, white flowers in early summer, followed by dark blue fruit. This is one of the most decorative shrubs. 35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

CORNUS—DOGWOOD.

CORNUS (Dogwood)—*Mascula* (Cornelian Cherry). Hardy, ornamental shrub, or small tree, of dense growth, with glossy leaves; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers, and again in the fall with its scarlet fruits. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—*Florida*. A hardy native shrub with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring with large, white, showy flowers appearing in May, before the leaves. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

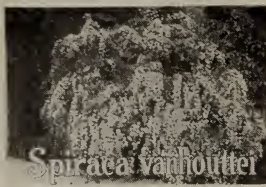
All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet or Better, Except Where Noted.



Aralia Spmiosa



Pearl Bush



Spiraea vanhouttei



Cut-leaved Sumac

—**Sanguinea** (Red Twigged). A handsome shrub growing from ten to twelve feet high with purple or dark blood-red branches. Flowers greenish white in dense cymes. The fruit is black. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

—**Alba Var. Siberica**. (Siberian). A tall shrub with bright, coral-red branches. Small white flowers, followed by bluish berries, making them very ornamental, even after the flowers are gone. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

COTONEASTER.

COTONEASTER—**Buxifolia**. Low shrub densely branched. The beautiful, small, dark green, glossy foliage is almost evergreen. The flowers are followed by bright red fruits. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Horizontalis**. Low shrub. The many branches are almost horizontal. The pink flowers appear in June and are followed by bright red fruits. Very effective. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

CRATAEGUS—FLOWERING THORN.

CRATAEGUS (Flowering Thorn)—**Crus Galli** (Cockspur). A decorative species, distinct habits, handsome in bloom, and with showy, bright red fruits, remaining on the branches often until spring. Leaves assume a brilliant orange and scarlet color in fall. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Coccinea** (Scarlet Thorn). Shrub to twenty-five feet high. Very hardy and one of the best of the thorns for decorative purposes. The flowers of April and May are followed by red fruits. **2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

CYDONIA JAPONICA.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japan Quince). A common garden form, growing from 3 to 6 feet, with spreading, spiny branches. The scarlet-red flowers appear before the leaves, and are followed by globular fruits from 1½ to 2 inches high, yellowish green. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

DESMODIUM—TREFOIL.

DESMODIUM—**Penduliflorum**. A very desirable late-blooming plant or herb, making a large specimen with age. This is really an herb, throwing up strong, wiry shoots each year from the crown. The stems are reddish brown. The flowers are rose purple, drooping in very numerous, long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicked. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

DEUTZIA.

DEUTZIA—**Gracilis**. A handsome shrub, about three feet high, with slender, often arching branches. A neat little shrub that blooms in May, wreathing its branches in pure white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing. **12 to 18 inches, 30 cents.**

—**Crenata**. Distinct from all others, flowers being single and pure white, tinted with pink. Grows six to eight feet high and is a mass of bloom in early spring. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

—**Pride of Rochester**. A showy and early, large-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. Grows six to eight feet high. White flowers, large and double. One of the best of the Deutzias. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

—**Lemoinei**. Spreading shrub to three feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous, and with more showy flowers than some of the other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy. **30 cents each.**

—**Wateril**. A superb new sort, growing about six feet high with large, double flowers tinged with pink. Extra vigorous growing shrub. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Wellill**. A very ornamental shrub with showy white or pinkish flowers, appearing in June or July. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

DIERVILLA.

—**Diervilla** (Weigela). This embraces a valuable type of graceful shrubs. The beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May and June in such a profusion as to almost completely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for grouping and for the border. They vary in color from pure white to dark red. Following are the choice varieties:

—**Mad** (Coutourier). Yellowish white flowers changing to pink. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Amabelis Rosea**. Very fine blooming and hardy; good habit, rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen plant six feet tall; large, deep, rose-colored flowers. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Florida Rosea**. This is one of the most cultivated species of Weigelas, very free flowering, and rather hardy. May and June. They are of spreading habit and thrive in any common, humid soil and partly shaded positions. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Florida Var. Nana Variegata** (Variegated). This is a dwarf species with leaves variegated with white, and nearly white flowers. **30 cents; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Eva Rathke**. Flowers are a deep carmine red, erect, very free flowering. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

ELEAGNUS—OLEASTER.

ELEAGNUS (Oleaster)—**Augustifolia** (Russian Wild Olive). A highly ornamental shrub with handsome silver green foliage that makes a very effective contrast to the darker greens. A shrub or, small tree to twenty feet, very hardy and well adapted to planting in the Northwest. Useful and beautiful for hedge. **25 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.**

—**Longipes** (Silver Thorn). A highly ornamental shrub with handsome foliage and reddish brown branchlets. The flowers are one-half inch long, appearing on the lower part of the branches, or on short branchlets; yellowish white, fragrant. The scarlet fruit ripens in June or July, of agreeable, slightly acid flavor. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

EUONYMUS.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry Tree)—**Alatus**. An ornamental shrub of upright habit, attaining eight feet in height. The small, yellowish flowers appear in May and June. In autumn the foliage changes to a fine rose color. **50 cents each.**

—**Americana** (Strawberry Bush). Ornamental upright shrub to eight feet. The flowers which appear in June are yellowish or reddish green, followed by pink fruit. **30 cents each.**

—**Atropurpureus** (Wahoo or Burning Bush). An ornamental shrub of twenty feet. The purple flowers appear in June. **35 cents each.**

—**Europaeus** (European Spindle Tree). A large shrub to fifteen feet. Covered in spring with bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed by pink fruits. The leaves color a beautiful crimson scarlet in fall; stems almost a dark green. **35 cents each.**

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush). Well-known garden shrub, not often over six to eight feet high. Open habit and with thin, uninteresting foliage. Individual flowers of no value. When in bloom it is dazzling white. The most brilliant shrub of the season. Thrives in any good garden soil. Hardy. Remarkable for the structure of the fruit, which is composed of five small bony carpels, around the central axis in a star-like manner. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**



Juneberry



Norway Maple



Thorn



Bittersweet



Eglantine

FORSYTHIA—GOLDEN BELL.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—Suspensa. Highly ornamental, free flowering, hardy shrub, growing to eight feet, the branches often drooping on the ground and taking root. They grow in almost any garden soil and are hardy north. The golden yellow flowers appear in early spring. Excellent for the margins of groups. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Suspensa Var. Fortunei.** Similar to the above, but grows with upright or arching branches. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Intermedia.** Often included with Forsythia Suspensa, and is as hardy. It is a very abundant bloomer. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Suspensa Var. Sieboldi.** Low shrub with slender, pendulous, or trailing branches. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Viridissima.** Shrub to ten feet with erect, green branches. Leaves very dark green, three to six inches long, flowers about one inch long, twisted lobes of bright, greenish yellow. Less hardy and graceful than the other species. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

HALESIA—SILVER BELL.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA (Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree). The common snowdrop tree is a fine, hardy, small tree, which is covered with a bewildering, cloudy mass of small, snowy white flowers, resembling that of the snowdrop, borne about the middle of May before the leaves appear. It is adapted to shrubberies and lawns in almost any position, but prefers a somewhat sheltered place and well-drained, rich soil. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

HAMAMELIS—WITCH-HAZEL.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (Witch-Hazel). Hardy, ornamental shrub or small tree with deciduous alternate leaves. Petals of flowers bright yellow, appearing from September to November. It thrives best in moist locations. Valuable on account of their blooming at a time when hardly any other shrub outdoors is in flower. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

HIBISCUS—ALTHEA.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (Althea or Rose of Sharon). One of the commonest of the ornamental shrubs, and hardy as far north as Ontario. The shrub is valuable for specimen planting and its bright green leaves and great abundance of its variously colored flowers make it very effective when planted as a hedge. It is immensely variable in character of its flowers, the color ranging from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh color, and white. There are also double forms. It is easily cultivated, thriving in any good soil. The plants we offer are strong, field-grown, two and three years old. See Hedge for price on hedge-size plants. **20 cents each; 10 for \$1.50.** Ten different kinds, if wanted, as follows, same price:

- Admiral Dewey.** Double white.
- Ardens.** Double violet.
- Aulissima.** Purple.
- Boule de Feu.** Double red.
- Duch. de Brabant.** Double red.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** Double white.
- Monstrosus.** Double white.
- Rubis.** Single red.
- Souv. Chas. Breton.** Single violet.
- Totus Albus.** Single white.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY. See *Viburnum Opulus*.

HONEYSUCKLE.

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

HYDRANGEA.

HYDRANGEA—Paniculata Grandiflora. This is the best known form of the Hydrangea. A hardy, ornamental shrub to thirty feet with dense globose head. The large white flowers appear in August and September. The sterile flowers changing later to purplish. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

—**Paniculata Grandiflora (Tree Form).** Similar to the above, except it has grown into a tree form. **Trees 4 feet, 65 cents each; 4 for \$2.50.**

—**Arborescens.** Erect shrub, four to ten feet; well adapted for shrubberies. They grow best in a rich, porous, and somewhat moist soil, and flower very freely in June and July. **25 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.**

—**Arborescens Var. Sterilis (Hills of Snow).** Similar to preceding. Almost all the flowers are sterile. A very showy and beautiful sort. **35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.**

HYPERICUM—ST. JOHN'S WORT.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort)—Aureum. A showy shrub three feet high, of stiff, dense habit, top often globular, like a miniature tree, with thin, sealing red bark, of bright yellow appearance from July to August. Adaptable to rocky situations, partially shaded where moisture is retained. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Japanica Var. Hortensis.** This is more tender and slower growing than the usual type, but it produces beautiful flowers of white or carmine. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

KERRIA—GLOBE FLOWER.

KERRIA JAPONICA (Globe Flower or Japanese Rose). One of the first shrubs brought from Japan. It grows four to eight feet high with numerous short branches, spreading stems. Attractive in winter for its light green branches, in June, when its yellow flowers appear in greatest abundance, in November when its leaves are a clear yellow, and is not unattractive throughout the year. It is a refined plant and deserves free use in the ornamental border. Not thoroughly hardy in all situations in the Northern States. It grows in any good garden soil. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Var. Flora Pleno.** Similar to the above, except that it is more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the preceding. The flowers are double. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00; 18 to 24 inches.**

—**Var. Aureo Vittalis.** A dwarf form, the branches striped with yellow and green. **12 to 18 inches, 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Var. Argenteo Variegata.** A shrub two to three feet high with small green leaves edged with white. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)—Ovalifolium, California. A handsome shrub, but of somewhat stiff habit; foliage is dark green and glossy. Excellent either for a shrubby border or hedges. See page 35 for Hedge Plants.

—**Vulgare (Common)** Ornamental shrub with shiny, dark green leaves. Whitish flowers in June and July, and followed later by black berries, which usually remain on the branches through the winter. **20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.**

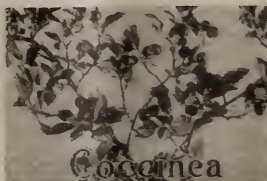
—**Boha.** A shrub to ten feet with spreading and curving branches. A valuable shrub for the border or for hedges, very graceful and hardy in the North. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**



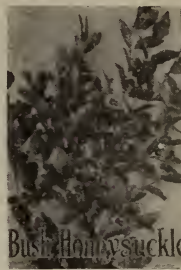
Juneberry



Single Kerria



Coccoloba



Bush Honeysuckle



Rhus Cotinus

—**Regellanum** (Regals). A low, dense shrub with horizontal, spreading branches and usually oblong leaves. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

—**Amurense** (Amoor River). Similar in habit to the California Privet, and almost half evergreen. **15 cents each.**

LILAC.

LILAC. See Syringa.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)—**Alberta**. A small shrub with slender branches, rigid and spiny in high altitudes. The rosy pink, fragrant flowers are borne on slender and erect stems. May and June. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Morrowi**. A very decorative shrub that reaches six feet in height. The beautiful, pure white flowers appear in May or June, and are followed by red fruits, which remain until late Autumn. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Tartarica** (Upright). This is one of the old-time favorite shrubs. It attains about ten feet in height, and is extremely easy to cultivate. The pink, white, or cream-colored flowers are produced in pairs. The upper lip is deeply divided and spreading. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Tartarica Var. Alba**. This is similar to the above, excepting the flowers are pure white and larger. **35 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

MOCK ORANGE.

MOCK ORANGE. See *Philadelphus*.

PHILADELPHUS—SYRINGIA.

PHILADELPHUS (*Syringa*)—**Grandiflora**. Large, flowering shrub growing to about eight feet, with spreading branches, usually upright and vigorous, flowers slightly fragrant. Rapid grower and most hardy. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Lemoinei**. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches. The blossoms appear in three- to seven-inch short racemes, very sweet scented. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Coronarius** (Mock Orange). This is not quite as showy as some of the other species and of somewhat stiff habit, but deliciously fragrant. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Coronarius Var. Aureus**. Similar to the above variety, except the foliage has a beautiful golden color. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**SPECIOSISSIMUM**. A graceful syringa bearing large, pure white flowers in great profusion. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

PRUNUS—FLOWERING ALMOND.

PRUNUS (Flowering Almond)—**Amygdalus Communis, Var. Alba Flore Pleno**. Flowers pure white, very double, in early spring. **2 to 3 ft., 30 cents; \$2.75 for 10.**

Var. Rosea Flore Pleno. Pretty pink flowers; very double. Habit of growth and flowering same as above. **30 cents; \$2.75 for 10.**

—**Triloba** (Flowering Plum). A most desirable bush. Hardy in central New York and Ontario. The flowers are solitary and mostly rose colored; sometimes white, usually double. The fruit small and red. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.25.**

RHAMNUS CATHARTICA.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICA—**Buckthorn**. A hardy ornamental shrub or small tree, growing to about twelve feet in height, and usually thorny. The inconspicuous greenish flowers appear in axillary clusters shortly after the leaves, and are followed by black berries. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

RHODOTYPHUS KERROIDES.

RHODOTYPHUS KERROIDES (White Kerria). A very ornamental, deciduous, much-branched shrub, usually from three to seven feet high. It is very handsome and distinct, and is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Has bright green foliage. Made very conspicuous by its white flowers in May or June and black fruits in the fall. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

RIBES.

RIBES (Flowering Currant)—**Aureum**. Golden. Most grown for its yellow, fragrant flowers. Fruit dark brown or black. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

RHUS—SUMAC.

RHUS (Sumac)—**Coriaria**. One of the Mediterranean species of sumacs, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high, leaves large, with eleven or twelve elliptical, coarsely woven leaflets; flowers are greenish, in large, loose, terminal panicles in July. The fruit is red. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

—**Glabra Var. Laciniata** (Cut Leaf). A highly ornamental shrub useful in mass planting. These shrubs should be kept cut back severely to encourage the strong young shoots that give the best foliage. The flowers are produced in terminal panicles in July, followed by hairy, crimson fruits. **2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Cotinus** (Smoke Tree or Purple Fringe). A bush ten to twelve feet high with simple obovate leaves and brown bark; flowers purple in loose panicles and on long pedicels, which become profusely plumose, giving the plant a smoky appearance, from which it derives its common name. Early summer. **25 cents each; \$5 for \$1.00.**

SAMBUCUS—ELDER.

SAMBUCUS (Elder)—**Canadensis** (Common American). A valuable genus for the shrubbery border. It grows from five to twelve feet high. Its flowers are white in flat cymes; the fruit is black and ripens in August. **25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

—**Canadensis Var. Aurea** (Golden). Similar to the above, except the leaves are a beautiful golden color. **30 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

SPIREA.

SPIREA—**Callosa Alba**. Of compact, dwarf growth, upright branches and bluish green foliage, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Callosa Alba Var. Rosea**. Similar to the above, except the flowers are rose colored. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Arguta**. Is a very vigorous grower and one of the most free flowering and showy of the early Spireas. Quite hardy. The pure white flowers appear in May. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

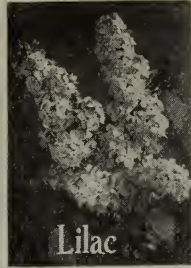
—**Douglasii**. Shrub to eight feet with reddish brown branches; leaves are oblong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long. The deep pink flowers are borne in dense, rather narrow, panicles, four to eight inches long. July and August. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Thunbergii**. Five feet high. A very graceful shrub, early flowering. The slender, arching branches, clothed with feathery, bright green foliage, turning late in the fall to orange and scarlet. Almost hardy, but tips of branches are sometimes killed by severe cold. The pure white flowers about one-third inch across, appearing in April or May. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**

—**Billardii**. A shrub to six feet in height with oblong leaves, usually grayish beneath, at least when young. Flowers are bright pink on five- to eight-inch long tomentose panicles, usually rather narrow and dense. July and August. **30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.**



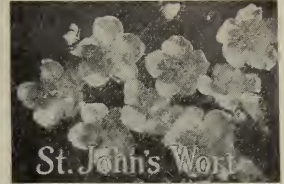
Philadelphus



Lilac



Cut-leaf Sumach



St. John's Wort

—**Bumalda.** A beautiful variety of shrub two feet high, rarely higher, flowers whitish to deep pink, appearing in July and August. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—**Bumalda Var. Anthony Waterer.** A very free-flowering, compact, dwarf shrub with bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs. A very desirable variety that blooms all summer. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—**Reevesiana** (Lace-leaved). A very handsome shrub with large, pure white flowers, but only half hardy north. It blooms in May and June and grows to almost four feet in height. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—**Prunifolia.** A graceful shrub, six feet high, with slender, upright branches. The ovate leaves are one to two inches long. Flowers are pure white on slender pedicels in three- to six-flowered umbels. Blooms in May. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—**Van Houttei.** This is one of the most beautiful, or perhaps the most beautiful, of the early blooming Spirea, and is quite hardy. It grows to a height of six feet with arching branches that are completely covered with pure white flowers in May. Very effective when planted as a hedge. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA. This plant is closely allied to the Spirea style of beauty. It grows two to three feet high and has long, terminal branches, which are regularly and densely interwoven in a fan-like manner and are very graceful. The snowy white flowers which appear in June are small, but so numerous that they become very showy. Especially well adapted to the back of borders. Its foliage during the early spring is tinted red; deep, glossy green during the summer, and in the autumn puts on its usual tints of reddish purple. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

SYMPHORICARPUS.

SYMPHORICARPUS (Snowberry) — **Racemosus** (Waxberry). A perfectly hardy shrub from two to six feet

high. These little American plants are excellent for massing in the lower parts of bed or borders. They will thrive in almost any garden soil from heavy clay to dry gravelly banks. The rose-colored flowers appear in loose, often leafy, racemes, during July and August. The white, waxy-like berries remain on until late in the season. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—**Variegatus** (Variegated Leaf). Similar to the preceding, except the leaves are marked with white and yellow. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—**Vulgaris** (Coral Berry, Indian Currant). A more compact bush than the Snowberry. The fruit is dark red and remains on until late in the winter. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SYRINGA—LILAC.

SYRINGA (Lilac). The lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental of the flowering shrubs, and no garden or park is complete without a collection of them. Some varieties are very fragrant, while others are scentless. 40 cents each; 5 for \$1.50.

- Charles X.** Single blue.
- Mad. F. Morell.** Red.
- Mad. Lemoine.** Double white.
- Michael Buchner.** Light double blue.
- Marie Legray.** Single white.
- Perle von Feltow.**
- Madam Casimir Perier.** Double white.
- Souvenir de Louis Spath.** Dark single blue.
- Congox.** Single reddish purple, large.

TAMARIX.

TAMARIX—Gallica. Ornamental shrub or tree with slender, spreading branches, minute, alternate, scale-like leaves, and small, white or pink flowers in slender panicle racemes. May to July. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—**Gallica Var. Indica.** Similar to the above, with slender, upright branches and pink flowers. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.



Symphoricarpos (White Snowberry.)



Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Tree, Purple Fringe.

Cincinnati, O.
Spring Hill
Nurseries, Tip-
pecanoe City,
Ohio.
Dear Sirs:
The shrubs
received are
fine. I am well
pleased.
Very truly
yours,
J. V. Kennedy.



Hydrangea Otaska
—*Hydrangea Hortensis* var. *Otaska*. This is one of the dwarfier forms but of a vigorous growth. Flowers pink or blue. Big plants, 35 cents each.



—*Parvifolia*. Shrub or small tree to fifteen feet high. reddish brown bark and slender, spreading branches. The pink flowers appear in April or May. The *Tamarix* are all of graceful and distinct appearance with light, feathery foliage. They are excellent for seaside planting. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—*Japonicum*. Shrub or small tree attaining fifteen feet in height with slender, spreading branches. The pink flowers are borne in racemes on last year's branches. It was introduced from Japan. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

VIBURNUM—SNOWBALL

VIBURNUM—Dentatum (Arrow Wood). A gorgeous, upright native shrub, thriving best in moist soil. It is especially hardy, doing well from New Brunswick to Minnesota. It blooms in May or June, followed by black fruits. 35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

—*Lantana* (Wayfaring Tree). This is a hardy shrub, especially for dry situations and limestone soil. The large, white flower clusters open in May and June and are followed by red fruits. The foliage is particularly soft and heavy. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—*Molle*. Similar to the above. Extremely handsome on account of its larger, darker green foliage and more robust habit. 35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

—*Tomentosum*. A strong-growing, beautiful shrub. It attains the height of eight feet, and has spreading branches, handsome, felty leaves and showy flowers. The fruits, too, are decorative, especially before they change to black. Very hardy. 35 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



View of Perennial Beds.

—*Opulus* (High Bush Cranberry). Handsome native shrub, attaining twelve feet, with rather smooth, light gray branches and stems. The pure white flowers appear in May and June, followed by decorative fruits, which begin to color by the end of July, and remain on the branches and keep its bright scarlet color until the following spring. The berries are not eaten by birds. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—*Opulus* Var. *Sterile* (Common Snowball). This is the well-known common snowball of the old-fashioned gardens. Besides the snowy white flowers in May, the foliage is decorative and assumes a bright color in fall. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

—Var. *Pliteatum* (Japanese Snowball). One of the choicest shrubs with much to recommend it and no objectionable features. Foliage is abundant during the summer and fall and its balls of pure white are borne in great profusion. Fine for specimen planting. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.



Viburnum Var. *Pliteatum* (Japanese Snowball).

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe, City Ohio.
Gentlemen:

The package of shrubs you sent in response to my note arrived last evening in excellent condition. We thank you very much and shall be glad to do further dealing with a company who has treated us so honorably. Very respectfully,

Mrs. L. F. Anderson.
Marble Cliff, Ohio, May 28, 1915.

Hedge Plants

Hedge fences are used for two distinct purposes—defense and ornament. Ornamental hedges may be made defensive by tightly stretching two or three strands of barbed wire through the center of the hedge.

Nothing adds so much beauty to a home as a rich hedge, and many home owners are realizing what an improvement a hedge can make to their grounds.

Large firms find that it pays in beauty and utility to enclose their grounds with hedges. Whether homestead, factory grounds, parks, church grounds; all can use a hedge to a great advantage.

Any of our hedge plants can be trimmed to any shape, square, round, low, or high. The cost of planting and the upkeep cost is extremely low. Among the evergreens, the American Arborvitae and Norway Spruce are the leaders. They succeed everywhere, are readily transplanted, and may be kept any desired size or shape.

California Privet, Unsurpassed for Hedges

Among the shrubs for hedges, California Privet takes the place that Osage Orange does for thorny hedges. It is not particular as to soil, and grows readily in open places or beneath shade trees; is a vigorous grower anywhere; endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. Oval-shaped, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it very ornamental. May be pruned back easily to any desired form or shape. The more it is cut, the thicker and handsomer it grows. Our plants are bushy and low-branched—grown especially for hedges.

One hundred California Privet, 10 to 15 inches, postage paid, \$2.00.

	Per 100	Per 1000
California Privet, 1-year-old, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
California Privet, 1-year-old, 1½ to 2 feet.....	2.75	22.50
California Privet, strong, 2-year-old, 2 to 3 feet.....	4.00	35.00
California Privet, 3 to 4 feet.....	5.50	50.00
Ibota Privet, 12 to 18 inches.....	6.00	
Armour River, North, hardy, 2 feet up.....	6.50	55.00

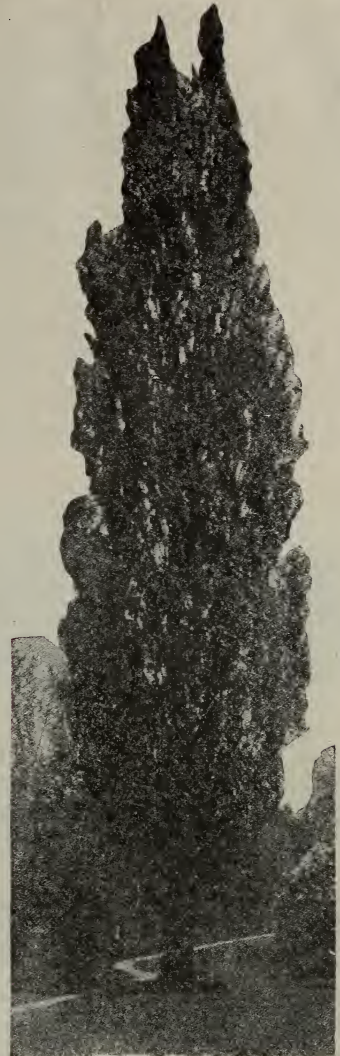
Other Hedge Plants

The finest and best deciduous shrubs for hedges after the California Privet and Common Privet is the Althea, or Rose of Sharon, covered with evergreen Honeysuckle; Spirea Van Houttei; common. purple-leaved, and Thunbergii Barberry.

	Each	Per 100	Per 1,000
Althea, or Rose of Sharon, 2-3 feet, double sorts....	\$0.10	\$ 9.00	\$ 70.00
Althea, or Rose of Sharon, 2-3 feet, single and double .08		6.00	50.00
Barberry, Thunbergii, 12 to 18 inches.....	.15	12.50	100.00
Barberry, Purple, 18 to 24 inches.....	.10	12.00	80.00
Osage Orange, No. 1 Plants.....			5.00
Barberry, Common, 18 to 24 inches.....	.10	9.00	80.00
Spirea Van Houttei, 2 to 3 feet.....	.10	8.00	75.00
American Arborvitae, 18 to 24 inches.....	.20	16.00	150.00
Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches.....	.15	10.00	85.00
Olive, Russian Wild, 3 feet, up.....	.10	10.00	70.00

OLIVE, RUSSIAN WILD. A highly ornamental shrub very desirable for hedge purposes. Its silvery green foliage makes it a very effective contrast to the surrounding darker greens. It is easy to cultivate, doing well on almost any soil, and is especially well adapted to planting in the Northwest, as it is very hardy, standing the rigors of the winters, also the droughts of summer without injury. The small yellow flowers are inconspicuous but very fragrant.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Good for high hedge or screens. Can be trimmed and trained any size or shape wanted. Trees 6 to 8 feet, 20 cents each; \$17.50 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, 25 cents each.



Lombardy Poplar.



Forest Tree Seedlings

Owing to a widespread increase in the demand for valuable forest trees for timber, land owners all over the country are beginning to realize that the planting of forest trees and the establishing of new timber belts are just as important as the raising of staple crops. Some fields planted six or eight years ago are already a big source of revenue to the owners, and are getting more valuable each year. The idea is to plant them close enough to make them grow straight and clean, free from all large limbs, so the trunk will be nearly as large at the top as at the bottom. You can soon realize an income from certain kinds of seedlings for fence posts, tool handles, etc. If you are at all undecided as to what particular varieties of trees to plant on your particular piece of ground, we will take great pleasure in advising you by mail the best tree for your soil and climate.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.00	\$6.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.50	10.00
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.50	12.00
Black Walnut, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	20.00
Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	10.00
Osage, extra heavy, 18 to 24 inches.....		5.00
Soft Maple, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	20.00
White Birch, 2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	25.00
American Elm, 2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	20.00
Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	10.00

The **BLACK LOCUST** will grow and do well on any high or rough land where almost all other trees or crops fail. These should be extensively planted for fence posts. The life of the Locust post has been known to be more than fifty years. The seedlings we are offering are good, strong, stalky plants with good root system. We wish you would also note the prices we quote on Cypress and Maple trees. It would pay you to buy a few hundred of these if only to grow for your own shade trees. We will quote prices by letter on any forest tree seedlings not mentioned in this list.

Hardy Climbing Vines

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy and so beautiful that they deserve a great deal more of attention than they receive. They are a boon to the homemakers because of their ability to quickly overcome that appearance of "newness" evident in a newly built home. They will grow very rapidly and produce a homelike effect long before the trees and shrubs are well established.

Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick buildings, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.

There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways. Here are some of the uses for vines of the different kinds, all big two- and three-year-old field-grown plants:

Veranda decorations.	Rubbish covers.
Porch or window boxes.	Training along deep banks,
Hanging baskets.	to prevent washing.
Screens and trellises.	Covering poles.
Cut flowers.	Covering trunks of trees.
Covering fences, dead hedges	Covering stone walls or rock
or dead trees.	piles.
Ground covers.	

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. Virginia Creeper. This is the commonest of climbers, and, at the same time, the most useful and most vigorous grower, doing well in almost any kind of soil. The leaves turn to bright scarlet and purple in the Fall. The dark blue berries remain quite late. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA VAR. ENGLEMANII. This is similar to the Virginia Creeper, but has smaller leaves, which are much more dense. It climbs by means of tendrils with well-developed disks, which enable it to cling quite firmly to stone or other walls. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



Boston Ivy.

Palmyra, Ind., July 29, 1915.
Peter Bohlender & Sons,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send us eight Colchicum bulbs at your earliest convenience. We purchased two of them from you last year and were more than pleased with the beautiful blossoms they produced.

Respectfully,
CHAS. P. HEUSER,
Cashier.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. Boston Ivy. This vine undoubtedly stands higher in the estimation of the people than any other. After once established, it grows rapidly, and will stay indefinitely, needing only an occasional trimming to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects, and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. The glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the Fall. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANII. Similar to the above, with smaller and denser foliage. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

AKEBIA QUINATA. A hardy ornamental vine of graceful appearance, especially desirable for places in which very dense shade is not desired. They require a sunny position and well-drained soil. In Japan the fruit, which is very showy, but with us is rarely produced, is eaten, and the stems are used for wicker work. The foliage is never attacked by insects. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA. Trumpet Flower. A perfectly hardy, handsome vine for covering walls, rockeries, etc. The flowers are orange-red and appear in clusters of two or five. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. Trumpet creeper. These are a high, climbing shrub, clinging with rootlets. They should be grown on posts, stumps, etc. They are strong, rapid growers. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. False Bitter Sweet. Hardy ornamental vine. Very effective by their bright-colored fruit remaining usually throughout the Winter. They are valuable for covering trellis-work, trees or rocks and walls. They grow in almost any soil and situation. Fruit about one-half inch in diameter, orange-yellow with crimson seed. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CINNAMON VINE. Dioscorea Batatas. This is one of the most popular of ornamental vines. It is absolutely hardy, the tubers remaining in the ground all Winter. The vine dies down to the ground every Fall, but is of very rapid growth, easily attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet in a season. The leaves are triangular, deeply veined and immune from disease. Although the flowers are very small and inconspicuous, they are quite fragrant. 10 cents each; 6 for 50 cents.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. *Aristolochia Sipho.* This is a very vigorous and rapid-growing vine. Bears striking brownish-colored flowers resembling a pipe in shape. Has fine large green leaves that gives the plant a tropical appearance. 50 cents each.

MADERIA VINE. Beautiful rapid-growing vine with dense foliage. The small white flowers are borne in great profusion and are very fragrant. Excellent for Summer screens and shade for porches. Succeeds best in a sunny location. 5 for 25 cents; 10 for 40 cents; postage paid.

KUDZU VINE. A hardy vine with large, tuberous, starchy roots, making a most remarkable vigorous

growth of slender hairy stems. The leaves are variously lobed, but the margins are entire. From a well-established root vines will grow forty to sixty feet in a season, producing a profusion of large leaves. In the North, the vine dies to the ground during the Winter. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

LonicerA JAPONICA HALLIANA. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Honeysuckles are well adapted for covering walls, arbors, etc.; are very ornamental, as the leaves remain on during the winter. The flowers are white, turning to yellow, and are very fragrant. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00; \$10.00 per 100.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium Chinese.*) A hardy, ornamental, deciduous, fast-growing vine. Especially attractive in the Fall, when the long, slender branches are loaded with bright red fruits, which contrast well with the foliage. The leaves remain fresh and unchanged in color until they drop after severe frost. Well adapted for covering walls, fences, etc., but are probably most beautiful when the branches are pendant from rocks or the tops of walls. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

TRUMPET CREEPER. See *Bignonia Radicans.*

WISTARIA CHINENSIS. Purple Wistaria. This is one of the best and commonest of hardy climbers. It has pale green pinnate leaves and bears profusely dense, drooping clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms in May and usually gives a smaller crop of blooms in August or September. They will live in rather dry and sandy soil, but prefer a deep rich earth. 25 cents each.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS VAR. ALBIFLORA. White Wistaria. Similar to the above, except the flowers are white. 50 cents each.

Clematis

Clematis is the showiest of all hardy vines. Clematis of the vigorous climbing variety are used in many places to cover walls, fences, mounds, arbors, trellises, small buildings, etc. To grow clematis successfully, they should be given a good depth of loamy soil, with a fair supply of thoroughly rotted manure, spaded in and thoroughly distributed through the soil. In hot, dry weather the plants should be watered frequently in order to obtain the greatest number of flowers possible. These plants are easily injured by drought. They also need firm support to climb upon.

CLEMATIS HENRYI. This is a robust plant, free bloomer, flowers creamy white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the sun. It blooms through August and September. 45 cents each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. One of the best-known of all the Clematises. The velvety purple flowers, when expanded, are four to six inches across, very velvety, and distinctly veined. 40 cents each.

CLEMATIS MAD. ED. ANDRE. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis. It is a very free bloomer and very satisfactory. 40 cents each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. This Clematis is by far the most common of all the species in American gardens. It is extremely showy when covered with the small, white, fragrant flowers, and much appreciated, as the flowers appear late in the season when other vines are not blooming. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00. Extra large plants.

Roses

There is probably no flower more popular and better known than the rose. Never was there ever such a wealth of roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. It is also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result there are some wonderfully beautiful productions, both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red and yellow.

The ideal location for a rose garden is an airy, but sheltered spot (sheltered especially from the chilling winds of winter) but exposed all day, if possible, to the sun. A southern exposure is best.

When roses are received, if they seem to be at all dry, soak them in water, being careful at all times not to allow the roots to be exposed to the air. The roses root deeply, therefore the bed should be thoroughly prepared and dug up to a depth of at least two feet.

The roses which we offer below are all good standard varieties, well suited to the home garden, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Field-grown roses are those that have been propagated in the field and grown from two to three years in the open and are considered more reliable for outdoor planting. To insure success with the roses, follow instructions for making the rose bed given on page 21 of our booklet, "What, Where, When and How to Plant," which will be sent free with all orders, upon request.

These are the hardest, most persistent to bloom. We recommend them especially for garden culture. They constitute a very important group and embrace a number of varieties. They cover the whole scope in color, size and texture. They are the roses for the amateur as well as for the professional grower.

Good, big, field-grown plants, two and three years old, 25 cents; \$2.25 per 10; \$20.00 per 100. Any of the following kinds.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A well-known variety. Too famous the world over to need a description.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. This rose is some times called the Red F. K. Druschki. Large size, glowing crimson.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. This is a beautiful rose, very large, deep flesh color, fine.

COQUETTE DE ALPS. A beautiful white rose, tinged with pink. A free bloomer. Very fine.

CLIO. One of the very best. Large, fine, beautiful flesh color, shading to rose in the center. Very vigorous.

DUKE OF EDINBURG. Brilliant crimson scarlet, shaded with maroon. Beautiful.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The bloom of this rose is perfect in form, on fine long stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general appearance.

FISHER HOLMES. Crimson scarlet shaded deeper; large, full and perfect; very beautiful.

HUGH DICKSON. Vigorous free grower and perpetual bloomer with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson. Sweetly scented.

J. B. CLARK. Color is unique among roses, being deep scarlet shaded blackish-crimson with rich bloom like a plum.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose, reverse of petals pale lilac; large, double; free bloomer.

MAD. CHAS. WOOD. Bright cherry-red; free bloomer; good garden rose.

MRS. R. G. CRAWFORD. Clear rosy pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh; one of the finest roses.

MARGARET DICKSON. A white rose, with a rosy flesh colored center that gives a beautiful daintiness to the flower. The blooms are full and solid with curled shell shaped petals. The buds and half opened flowers are very attractive. The growth is strong and vigorous.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are large and perfect form, on good length stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers. Color, bright cherry red, changing to carmine.

MRS. JOHN LAING. A soft pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant, and a very free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA. Extra large and full, bright rosy pink. A profuse bloomer and very hardy.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET. A rich, soft pink rose with deep flesh colored center; large, full and sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June till frost, on thornless stems, with immense, cup-shaped flowers four to six inches across. Color a bright pink.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest-colored roses; very dark velvety crimson changing to intense maroon. A prolific bloomer.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are good size and fine form, with well-shaped petals; color cherry red.

Tea Roses

25 CENTS EACH, 10 FOR \$2.25.

The Tea Rose is descended from the China Rose, the latter being imported from China. As a rule these plants are vigorous but are extremely hard to carry through the winter, unless well protected. They are comparatively free from mildew and seldom suffer from blight or fungus as do many other varieties. The first beauty of the Tea Roses lies in the long, shapely and graceful buds. The petals curl back until there is a gorgeous burst of color, and a most delicate fragrance is exhaled.

MARECHAL NIEL. Tea Rose. Deep yellow, very large and fragrant blooms, long pointed buds, borne on long stems.

SOLIEL d'OR. GOLDEN SUN. A perfectly hardy rose, with large full flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish-gold, shaded with red.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Hybrid Tea Roses

25 CENTS EACH, 10 FOR \$2.25.

JOHN MOUCK. Bright red and salmon-pink.

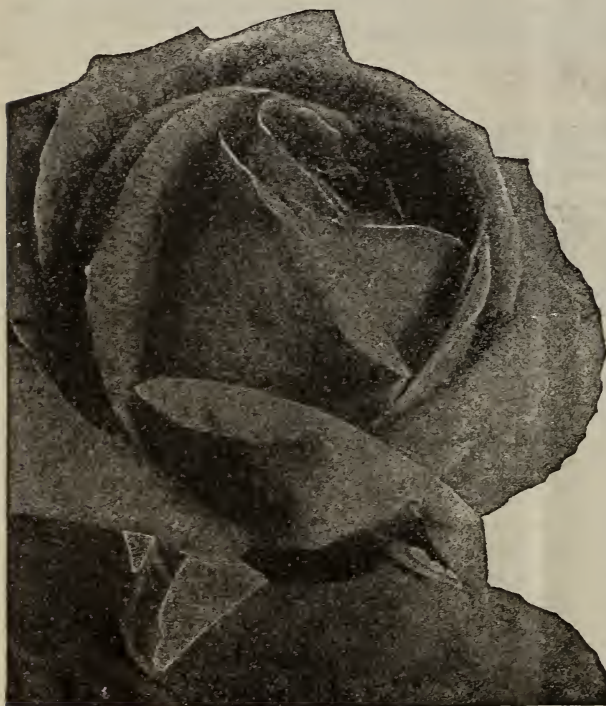
GRUSS an TEPLITZ. This, the reddest of all red roses, is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet shading to a velvety crimson as the flowers mature. Is of good size, very fragrant, a profuse bloomer; the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the young growth being of a bronzy plum color.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Among the hardest of the Hybrid Teas. It is a pale, lovely, primrose color. The buds increase in grace and beauty as they unfold. A very good bloomer. Especially valuable for cutting on account of the length of its stems.

KILLARNEY. This plant produces flesh colored flowers, beautifully suffused with pink, which have an exceedingly pleasant fragrance. It blossoms very freely with large deep buds and thin heavy petals. It possesses a remarkable degree of hardiness, withstanding the severe winters as far north as the lakes. The blossoms have good length stems for cutting.

LA FRANCE. By all means include the La France in each order for roses. It is a silvery rose in color, with an exceedingly sweet fragrance. It blooms freely and constantly. The blossoms are large, full and graceful. The specie is indispensable in any rose collection.

RICHMOND. Pure, rich scarlet. Free and continuous flowering, splendid.



Ulrich Brunner.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria



Killarney



American Beauty



Crimson Beauty



Rosa La France

Rambling and Climbing Roses

The grace and airiness of the Climbing Roses will appeal to all lovers of Roses. The flowers are just as dainty and sometimes more graceful than the Hybrid Perpetuals. The blooms appear either singly or in clusters. Some of them are extremely beautiful and will add a touch of dignity to any lawn, that is unequaled by any other plant. They are well adapted to planting on pergolas, rustic arbors, tree trunks, etc.

Good, big, 2-year-old plants, field-grown, 25 cents each; 60 cents for 3; \$17.00 for 100, except where noted.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. This rose is a seedling of the American Beauty and most undoubtedly has a great future. Possesses same color, size and fragrance as parent plant, with the advantage of climbing habit, good foliage and better blooming qualities. **50 cents each; big field-grown plants.**

EXCELSA. This is a very desirable rose of the Rambler type, with glossy foliage not unlike the Crimson Rambler. It does not mildew or blight and has all the good qualities that have made the old Crimson Rambler popular. It is a hardy, strong growing pillar rose of crimson scarlet. **40 cents each, big field-grown plants.**

BALTIMORE BELLE. A perfectly hardy rose, the flowers very durable, bluish white. Beautiful.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes a growth of from fifteen to twenty feet in a season. Flowers are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty perfectly formed roses of a bright, glowing crimson. When in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mass of rich red flowers. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This is one of the new roses of the Rambler type. Has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. The foliage is a beautiful dark green and very waxy. The flowers are borne in large clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler, and are a beautiful shade of pink. A very valuable climbing rose.

PINK RAMBLER. In habit similar to the Crimson. The flowers are double, of a clear shell pink; borne in large clusters. Valuable for cutting.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. A counterpart of Crimson Rambler in every respect, except that it shows everblooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with a large cluster of flowers.

LADY GAY. Another new type fully equal to the Crimson; bud opens a deep pink, shading to almost pure white when the flower is matured. Borne in large clusters and very double.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. One of the standard climbing roses, always popular and a good grower. The blooms appear in clusters and are a bright rosy red.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. One of the popular climbing roses. Flowers of a bright pink.

SEVEN SISTERS. Very desirable, free bloomer, beautiful flowers, of pink, shading to white, in clusters.

TENNESSEE BELLE. This plant is of good growth and hardy. After two years, the blossoms of this rose come in clusters with great profusion, forming masses of bright rosy blush, that make it a great favorite among all rose lovers. **20 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.**

VEILCHENBLAU, BLUE RAMBLER. This new rose has been introduced recently from Holland. It is a vigorous plant. Has a beautiful bright fresh green color. It is of the Rambler type, and like the Ramblers the blossoms are borne in huge clusters. When they first open the calyx are brilliant crimson, changing shortly to a

shade of blue, closely approaching, or as the German calls it, violet blue. **25 cents each; 10 for \$2.25.**

WHITE RAMBLER. These roses are pure white and borne in the greatest profusion; very fragrant.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Clusters of light yellow flowers.

Baby Rambler Roses

Big Plants, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

This type of rose is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high and produce a great profusion of bloom from early in the season until severe frost.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous, and grows 18 to 24 inches high; flowers are borne in clusters of fifteen or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy, may also be grown in pots for winter blooming. Bright crimson pink.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. This is similar to the Crimson Baby Rambler, except that the blossoms are a delicate pink.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Pure white, the yellow stamens show prettily; produced in large trusses. Fine.



Frau Karl Druschki.

Moss Roses

Big field-grown plants, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00; \$20.00 per 100. Big value for your money.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

HENRY MARTIN. Medium size, flowers large and rosy-red, well mossed, and fragrant.

SALET. A bright, light red, light and full. It sometimes blooms in the fall.

WHITE BATH. Continues blooming throughout the whole season. Good-sized blooms.

Roses of Various Types

25 CENTS EACH; 5 FOR \$1.00. FIELD-GROWN PLANTS.

Under this class of Roses are grouped various types that are full of interest, and are sure to occupy a special place in all landscape work. These Roses are for the most part—Roses of Nature—the kinds that grow wild in some sections of the country and have been brought into cultivation. The leaves and flowers both show Nature's handiwork to perfection. The leaves are beautiful in shape and markings, and free from disease and insects. From the assortment, the amateur may choose Roses for every purpose—the shrubby border, for planting over arches, pergolas, for covering rockeries, embankments, and for growing as hedges.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. This is the "Yellow Rose" of the old-time gardens. The semi-double flowers are bright golden, of medium size and pleasantly fragrant. Blossoms freely in early June.

PERSIAN YELLOW. This is another old-time favorite, widely known. The flowers of deep golden yellow, are decidedly fragrant, and the leaves themselves partake of the fragrance of the Sweetbriar.

WICHURAIANA or MEMORIAL ROSE. This creeps beautifully over the surface, forming a perfect mat of shiny dark green foliage. Flowers are pure white and borne in clusters.

ROSA RUGOSA. A valuable, perfectly hardy type, much used in landscape work; the heavy wood and shrubby formation adapting it to hedges and hardy borders. The foliage is lustrous dark green, borne in varying sizes and are succeeded by persistent fruits which remain on most of the winter.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA. Single flowers rosy crimson.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA. Single flowers, pure white.

SWEETBRIAR ROSE. These roses are very interesting and desirable for hedges. Flowers are single, exquisite, pink-colored, and borne in great profusion. The foliage is free from attack by insects and very attractive for its characteristic beauty and delightful fragrance.



Rosa Rugosa.

ROSA MULTIFLORA. The flowers of this type are produced in large corymbs and continue over a comparatively long time. This group is particularly well adapted to the wild garden.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. These roses are very similar to the Sweetbriar type, but are very greatly improved. They are particularly well adapted to be used in the shrubby border, the flowers being followed by fruit that remains on for a long time.

ROSA MULTIFLORA. The blossoms of the Chinese Rose are borne in great pyramidal clusters, covering almost the entire length of the long arching branches. The individual blooms are small. They are pure white and beautiful. The plant is of vigorous growth, of climbing habit and very hardy. The fruits are small and roundish. One of the most attractive Roses.

ROSA SPINOSA. The blossoms of this typical Scotch Rose are white, sometimes light pink or yellowish, and, as a rule, are borne singly, but closely arranged along the stems. The flowers appear in May and June and are followed by black fruits.

ROSA SETIGERA. The deep rose colored flowers of the Prairie Rose are produced in great profusion in many clusters. The plants grow to a height of six feet or more, with long, slender, recurving branches.

TAUSENSCHON or THOUSAND BEAUTIES. This species is distinct from any other Rose now cultivated, but is very charming. It is a profuse bloomer. It is of soft pink, changing to rose carmine. The flowers appear in large clusters and are very fragrant. The plant is a strong grower with magnificent foliage, that is seldom troubled by mildew. It is absolutely hardy and very vigorous. It has few thorns, and, the shining, hardy green foliage is never attacked by disease or insects. This is one of the best varieties for covering walls, verandas, summer houses, and the like.

Tree Roses

Large Trees, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 3 for \$1.50.

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty. Handsome plants for the rose border.

BABY RAMBLER. This is one of the most attractive novelties in hardy tree roses. The round bushy Baby Rambler tops are at all times a perfect mass of crimson bloom. The best bloomer of all the tree roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Nothing can surpass the beauty of this rose. It has a delicate pink shade of the Dorothy Perkins, but being the hardy dwarf it is completely covered with flowers throughout summer and fall. Very desirable.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. The flowers are the same on this as on the bush Baby Rambler.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HYBRID PERPETUALS, EVER-BLOOMING, IN TREE FORM. 75 CENTS EACH; 6 FOR \$3.00.



Tree Rose.



Hardy Perennials

The old-time perennials, with their many improved cousins, are coming into more prominence each year, and are, therefore, being planted to a greater extent. The advantage of gardening with perennials is so apparent—compared with bedding plants—that argument in their favor seems a waste of time and effort. A look at Nature will reveal the fact that some “wild flowers,” or perennials, are always to be found in the groves and other places where Nature has not been disturbed. A perennial bed, to give the best results, should be carefully prepared; then it will be a source of pride and joy for the greater part of the season. By carefully selecting the varieties, a succession of bloom may be had for at least seven months of the year. The most effective way to use perennials is in a border, and instead of single specimens, plant in groups, and a mass of bloom will be the result. The perennials offered on the following pages are all good varieties, field grown, and sure to give good results.

ACHILLEA—Milfoil, Yarrow

Hardy herbaceous perennial for alpine and border effects.

—*Millefolium Cerise Roseum*. Beautiful cut leaved foliage. Flowers deep rose colored for cutting. 18 inches. April to October.

—*Ptarmica fl. pl.* The Pearl. Flowers, pure white. Continuous bloom. 1 to 2 feet.

—*Boule de Neige*. (Ball of Snow.) Improved Pearl, larger flowers. Blooms all summer. Slightly more dwarf. 18 inches.

AGROSTEMMA—Rose Champion

Erect growing plants with silver foliage, showy flowers.

—*Alba*. Flowers pure white, silvery leaves. July.

ANCHUSA—Sea Bugloss

Pretty hardy perennial of easy cultivation; prefers a sunny position.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

The package of shrubs you sent in response to my note arrived last evening in excellent condition. We thank you very much and shall be glad to do further dealing with a company who has treated us so honorably.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. L. F. Anderson.

Mable Cliff, Ohio,
May 28, 1915.

—*Italica Dropmore Variety*. Gentian-blue flowers that make one of the most desirable of all perennials. 3 to 4 feet.

ANEMONE—Windflower

One of the most gorgeous of the hardy perennials as well as one of the most desirable and useful.

—*Alba*. An old Japanese white Anemone, very useful for cutting, pure white flowers. Fall.

—*Alice*. Large, silvery-rose flowers. Blooms in the Fall.

—*Whirlwind*. Bears large, snowy white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy bracts. Fall.

ANTHEMIS—Chamomile

Heavy scented plants, continuous bloomers, succeeds in poor soil.

—*Tinctoria Kelwayii*. Golden Marguerite. Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. 3 feet. June to September.

Aquilegia—Columbine

Much-prized flower from our grandmother's gardens. The beautiful, long, spurred flowers are borne on thread-like stems well above the bright green divided foliage. Equally at home in sunny or shady locations. Valuable for cut flowers.

—*Canadensis* (Common American Columbine). Pretty scarlet flowers, mixed with yellow, long, straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. 1½ feet. April to June.

—*Chrysantha* (Yellow-flowered Columbine). One of the finest of all the hardy perennials. Flowers primrose yellow, long spurs. 3 to 4 feet. April to September.

—*Chrysantha, fl. pl.* Double variety of the above.

—*Chrysantha, Gd. Alba*. Large, pure white flowers, long spurred. 2 feet.

—*Coerulea* (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Flowers intense blue, spur very slender, green tip. 12 to 18 inches. April to July.

—*Coerulea, Hybrids*. Large flowers, mixed colors. 2 feet.

—*Coerulea, Rose Queen*. Flowers like the dark rose, 2½ feet.

—*Helene*. Flowers rich, deep blue with white corolla. 2 feet.

—*Nivea Grandiflora*. Large, pure white flowers. April and May. 18 inches.

—*Vulgaris Alba Plena*. Double white.

—*Vulgaris Alba Plena, Single Mixed*. All colors.

—*English Long Spur*. Beautiful and curious, variety of colors.

—*Barr's Scarlet*. Beautiful scarlet hybrid.

—*White Mixed*. Will produce a large per cent. of pure white, single and double flowers, also some rare tints and shades.

Your Choice of Any Kinds of Perennials, 10c each; \$1.00 for 12; \$7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted.



Oswego Tea



Gaura



Chinese Larkspur



German Iris



Saxifraga

ARABIS—Rock Cress, Wall Cress

Small, trailing perennial, grown mostly in rock work and the Alpine garden.

—**Alpina Compacta**. Pure white flowers in dense masses. 6 to 9 inches. April and May.

ARTEMISIA—Wormwood

Aromatic herb useful in the border, for foliage effects.

—**Absinthium**. A wide-spreading, almost shrubby plant. Very ornamental and aromatic. 2 to 4 feet.

ARUNDO—Reed

Tall leafy perennial grass resembling the Bamboos. 5 to 15 feet.

—**Donax**. Giant Reed. Useful for lawn decoration and to produce tropical effects.

—**Donax Variegata**. Much more dwarf than the former variety and less hardy. Variegated foliage.

ASTER—Michaelmas Daisy

Beautiful, hardy, late-flowering plant producing a profusion of bloom, late in the season, easily cultivated.

—**Mrs. J. F. Raynor**. Large, rich, crimson flower. 4 to 5 feet. September and later.

—**Robert Parker**. Large sprays of light blue flowers with light blue centers. Fine for cut flowers. 5 feet.

—**White Queen**. Large white flowers.

—**Alpinus**. Dwarf hardy Asters, indispensable for rock work. 6 to 10 inches. Bluish purple flowers. May and June.

ASTILBE—Goat's Beard, Meadow Sweet

Handsome, bold border plant, producing Spirea-like plumes, fine for waterside or half shady locations.

—**Japonica**. Beautiful, creamy white.

BAPTISIA—False Indigo

Free growing perennial, preferring a sunny location.

—**Australis**. A stocky perennial. 2 to 3 feet high. Ornamental foliage. Flowers deep blue and pea-shaped.

BELEMCANDA—Blackberry Lily

An old garden favorite with orange and red spotted flowers.

—**Chinensis**. Prefer a sunny location. 2 to 3 feet. Mid-summer.

BELLIS—English Daisy

Very popular edging perennial with button-shaped flowers in early spring.

—**Perennis**. Good edging for the border. Showy little plants, 4 to 6 inches.

BOCCONIA—Plume Poppy

Handsome hardy perennial with stately habit and finely cut foliage. Especially recommended to grow in an angle of two walls.

—**Cordata**. Flowers buff colored, very numerous, borne in large terminal panicles. 5 to 8 feet. May to August.

BOLTONIA—False Chamomile

Very desirable perennial, furnishes the garden with a sea of bloom during the last of summer and fall.

—**Asteroides**. Flower head pure white. Flowers starry. 5 to 6 feet. August.

—**Latisquama**. Flowers large, of a pink or lavender shade. 4 to 6 feet.

CALLIRHOE—Poppy Mallow

Handsome trailing rock or border plant, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer. Prefers a dry, sunny location.

—**Involucrata**. Loose panicles of large crimson flowers with white centers and cut foliage. 6 to 10 inches.

CAMPANULA—Bell Flower

A most important class of hardy plants of easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions.

—**Medium**. (Canterbury Bell.) Very handsome, large, numerous bells and panicles. Single and double forms in white, rose, and blue.

—**Carpatia**. (Carpathian Harebell.) Compact tufts, flowers blue, held erect on wiry stems. 9 inches. June to September.

—**Alba**. Pure white flowered form of the above. 9 inches. June to September.

CASSIA—Senna

The Cassias delight in a sunny exposure. Attractive for finely cut foliage and showy, curious flowers.

—**Marilandica**. Wild Senna. Large panicles of yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 3 to 4 feet. August to October.

CERASTIUM—Snow in Summer

Decumbent perennial with striking silvery foliage. Valuable in rockeries or borders.

—**Tomentosum**. Low creeping evergreen species, flowers white. 6 inches. May and June.

CHRYSANthemUM—Hardy Varieties

Well known perennial, esteemed for their lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value in late fall.

—**Maximum Triumph**. Large, white single. Good for cutting. 2 feet. June to October.



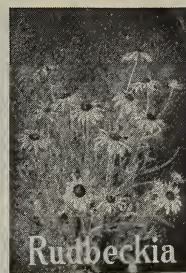
Aster



Japanese Bell Flower



Stokes' Aster



—**Alaska.** A splendid form of the Shasta Daisy. The whole plant is gigantic, but compact and graceful; flowers white, four to five inches across. Very free flowering; small yellow discs. Good for cut flowers.

CONVALLARIA—Lily of the Valley

A dainty, much prized plant with delicate, sweet-scented flowers.

—**Majalis.** Flowers pure white, bell-shaped. Raceme graceful and arching. 6 inches. May.

COREOPSIS—Tickseed

Valuable border plant, because of their profusion of showy, yellow flowers. Much prized for cutting.

—**Lanceolata.** Flowers golden yellow, hardy and of the easiest culture. 1 to 2 feet. June to September.

DESMODIUM—Tick Trefoil

A strong perennial of tall, graceful habit, adding beauty to the border.

—**Penduliflorum.** Flowers rosy purple on long drooping racemes. Useful in wild planting. 4 to 6 feet. Fall.

DELPHINIUMS—Larkspur

Another old-time favorite of the easiest culture. Hardy and prefers sunny, well-drained places. Spikes are superb for cutting.

—**Cashmerlanum.** Very distinct dark blue and purple type. 12 to 18 inches. July.

—**Hybrid Mixed.** These plants were grown from seed collected from main sorts and will show some surprising new colors.

DIANTHUS—Hardy Pink

One of the old-fashioned unrivaled flowers and still a general favorite.

—**Barbatus.** (Sweet William.) No old-fashioned border is complete without this sweet-smelling showy flower.

—**Holborn Glory.** Various colors, finest strain.

—**Newport Pink.** Salmony rose color. 18 inches. June and August.

—**Latifolius Atrococcineus.** (Everblooming hybrid Sweet William.) Beautiful summer bedding variety, producing masses of crimson flowers during the entire summer.

—**Plumarius.** (Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks.) General favorite, bearing sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer. Excellent for cut flowers. 1 foot in height.

—**fl. pl.** Double and single varieties in beautiful colors.

—**Semperflorens.** (Everblooming Hardy Garden Pinks.) Beautiful, sweet-scented double, semi-double and single flowers in great diversity of color.

DICENTRA—Bleeding Heart

Charming hardy perennial with much cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure.

—**Spectabilis.** An old garden favorite that is again coming to the front. Flowers purple and red. 3 feet. May and June.

DICTAMNUS—Gas Plant, Burning Bush

An ornamental plant of easy culture, valuable for cutting.

—**Fraxinella.** Racemes of curious red flowers with a peculiar odor. Worthy of much more attention. 2 ft.

—**Albus.** Spikes of attractive pure white, sweet-scented flowers. Valuable for cutting. 2 feet.

DIGITALIS—Foxglove

—**Grandiflora.** A variety of the old fashioned Foxglove, but of more robust habit, larger flowers and longer racemes. The flowers, which are spotted, come in shades of rose and white, and are borne in spikes 2 to 3 feet high. Separate colors, rose, white, purple, and Vaughn's.

ERIANTHUS—False Pampas Grass

Tall, reed-like perennial, excellent for screens and is one of the best grasses for the Northern States.

—**Ravenna.** The best substitute for Pampas Grass. 4 to 7 feet.

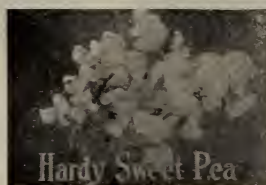
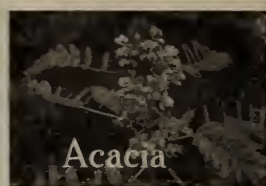
EULALIA—Ornamental Grasses

Tall perennial grasses allied to the sugar cane. They are remarkably hardy and excellent for bedding.

—**Zebrina.** The rather broad green leaves are banded with white. 4 to 5 feet.

—**Variegata.** Similar to the above, except the leaves are striped with white.





EUPATORIUM—Perennial Ageratum

Ornamental, tall-growing, hardy perennial for the border.

- Ageratoides.** (White Snake Root.) Numerous compound heads of pure white flowers, useful for cutting. 3 feet. August and September.
- Frazeri.** More dwarf than the above. Dense heads of pure white.

FERNS

- Hardy.** In a variety of forms and foliage to suit any location. Ferns are usually admired and can be planted to beautify shady and unsightly corners.

FUNKIA—Plantain or Day Lily

The dense stools of foliage are in place along drives or walks. Delight in moist, shady situations. The large-leaved varieties are excellent for water-side planting.

- Subcordata.** Broad leaves with pure white flowers. 12 to 20 inches.
- Fortunei.** Similar to the above, dark green foliage. Lilac blue flowers.
- Lancifolia.** Narrow foliage and lilac flowers.
- Albo Marginata.** Flowers white with lavender tinge. Quite large. Leaves large and lined with white along the edge.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

Probably one of the most universal flowers planted among the hardy perennials. They are conspicuous for their profusion of bloom.

- Grandiflora.** Flowers intense, blood crimson, margined with golden yellow. 18 to 24 inches.

GALTONIA—Summer Hyacinth

One of the few summer flowering bulbs that are practically hardy. However, where the winters are severe, some winter protection is necessary.

- Candicans.** White, bell-shaped flowers, borne on stems about 2 feet high. July to September.

GYPHOPHILA—Baby's Breath

A perennial of easiest culture, desirable for massing.

- Paniculata.** Rough, narrow leaves, very minute white flowers. Graceful. 2 to 3 feet. June.
- HEDYSARUM—French Honeysuckle**
An attractive border plant of easy culture, suitable for a sunny location.
- Multijugum.** Flowers white to violet, very showy. June to October. 2 to 4 feet.
- Coronarium Alba.** Very similar to the above, except the flowers are white.

HELENIUM—Sneezeweed

- Autumnale.** Very showy. The flowers are lemon yellow, to rich orange, borne on stems 2 to 6 feet high. July to October.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

The Sunflower is of the easiest culture and adapted to most any garden soil. They are seen to an advantage when planted in masses, rather than in solitary specimens.

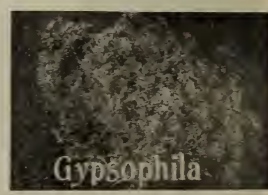
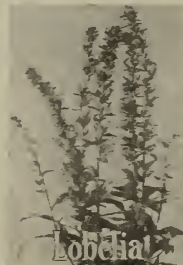
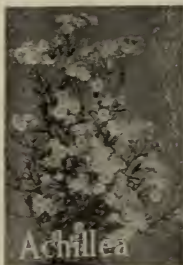
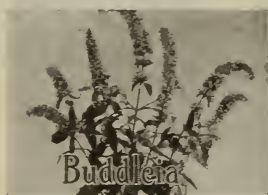
HESPERIS—Rocket, Dame's Violet

These stock-like flowers have long been cultivated in cottage gardens for their fragrance and charm. Among the best hardy plants, being very productive of bloom and useful for cutting.

HEMEROCALLIS—Yellow Day Lily

One of the finest plants introduced into this country from Europe. Remarkably free from enemies and need no protection of any kind, even in the severest winters.

- Flava.** Lemon Lily. Beautiful shade of lemon yellow. Lily-shaped flowers. May and June.





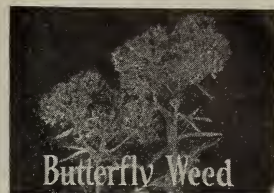
Hardy Gloxinia



Turtle Head



Candytuft



Butterfly Weed

- Thunbergii**. Similar to the above, except it flowers in July and August.
- Dumortierii**. The earliest to bloom of this family. Yellow buds and reverse of petals bronze yellow. 18 inches. June.
- Fulva** (Tawny Day Lily). This is the variety found in old gardens. July and August.

HIBISCUS—Mallow

- Moscheutos** (Swamp Rose Mallow). Large, ping flowers. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, and blooms in August and September. One of the most gorgeous perennials.
- Crimson Eye**. Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson.
- Meehni** (Mallow Marvels). Popular improved variety. Flowers extremely large, deepest shades of red. Very showy.

HOLLYHOCKS—Althea Rosea

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, of strong, vigorous growth. Elegant flowers of the most lovely shades and colors. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner. The plants offered are in double and single varieties.

- Maroon**. Bright rose, salmon and yellow. Double varieties.
- Mauve**. Pink, red and white. Single varieties.

IBERIS—Hardy Candytuft

- Sempervirens**. One of the best hardy plants for edging. Pure white flowers. May and July. 6 inches.

INCARVILLEA—Hardy Gloxinia, Trumpet Flower

New, hardy plant, producing large, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers in clusters. Light protection in winter.

- Delavayi**. Flowers of bright, rosy purple. 18 inches to 2 feet. Handsome foliage.
- Grandiflora**. Deep crimson red. 18 inches. May to October.

IRIS—Flag

Flowers are large and handsome, exhibiting every diversity of colors and beautiful shades. The flowers are borne on large, stout, erect stocks. May and June.

- German**. Mixed colors, including many different shades.
- Kaempferi**. These magnificent flowers are among the most beautiful gifts that Japan has brought to the West. The large, flat blooms are borne on tall, strong stems 2 to 3 feet high. If given a moist location, they will grow to perfection. June to August. Many beautiful shades and colors are included in these.

LATHYRUS—Perennial Sweet Pea

The perennial Pea is very hardy and easily cultivated. Thrives almost anywhere. Flowers are clustered and borne in great profusion and sweet smelling.

- Latifolius**. Large, deep red flowers on long stems, in constant succession. 6 feet. July to September.
- Albus**. Pure white flowers.
- Pink**. Clusters of beautiful shell-pink flowers.
- Mixed**. A good assortment of colors.

LIATRIS—Blazing Star (Kansas Gay Feather)

Liatis produces its flowers on wand like racemes in late summer and autumn. They thrive on poor soil and are effective and charming plants in the border.

- Pycnostachya**. (Kansas Gay Feather.) Flower heads pale purple in dense cylindrical spike. One of the choicest species. 3 to 5 feet.

LINUM—Flax

Erect growing plant with showy flowers opening in the morning. The continuity of bloom makes it very desirable.

- Perenne**. Flowers rather small in great profusion, azure blue.

LYCHNIS—Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin

This genus includes some of the best known and loved of the old-fashioned flowers. They are of easy culture and most pleasing habit.

- Chalcedonica**. (Maltese Cross). Dense heads of brick-red or scarlet flowers. Very desirable. 2 to 3 feet.
- Haageana**. Flowers brilliant scarlet, nearly 2 inches across, showy and handsome. 1 foot. June and July.

MONARDA—Horse Mint, Bergamot, Oswego Tea

Striking border plants with handsome flowers and aromatic foliage. Do well in any situation, but prefer moist places.

- Didyma Hybrid**. Flowers of rose color. 18 inches. July to September.

MYOSOTIS—Forget-Me-Not

Well-known sentimental flower, growing in any situation. Suitable as rockery plants or edging to flower borders.

- Palustris Semperflorens**. Blue with yellow throat. 9 inches.
- Alpestris**. More dwarf than the preceding.

OENOTHERA—Evening Primrose

Showy and very beautiful plants for borders, beds, rockwork, etc.

- Fruticosa Yungii**. Prized for its stocky growth and continuous bloom of bright lemon-yellow flowers on bold heads. 2 feet.

PENTSTEMON—Beard Tongue

Few plants are so beautiful as the Pentstemons, or produce so brilliant an effect. They are graceful and thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

- Barbatus Torreyi**. Flowers deep scarlet red in spikes. Excellent. 3 feet.

PEONIES

The ancestry of the Peony is lost in the misty past. The Greeks believed it was of divine origin, and that Paeona used the plant to cure Pleno, hence its name.

The "flaunting Peony" is a very good garden flower, being subject to no blights, bugs or fungi, is seldom diseased or runs out, or is winter killed; blooms punctually and in almost any soil, although it does best in a deep, rich loam that is kept light and free from weeds. Do not be disappointed if the blooms the first year after planting are not up to expectation. Many of the finest double varieties will bloom single or semi-double the first year, and will not always attain full perfection until the third year after transplanting. The following varieties are all choice sorts.

- Red, White, Pink**. 25 cents each; \$2.40 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. Good sized clumps.



Tritoma



Rock Cress



Maltese Cross

PHLOX—Perennial Phlox

The neat habit, bright-colored flowers, profusion of bloom, and ease of culture, make the Phlox a great favorite among flower lovers. They set the garden aglow with pure colors from snow-white through all the shades of pink, red, and lavender. The Phlox require rather rich, moist soil if they are to be grown to perfection. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention.

- Bridesmaid.** Pure white, with large, rich, crimson-carmine eye.
- The Pearl.** Late blooming, pure white.
- Princess Louise.** Small white, dark red center.
- Richard Wallace.** White with violet center.
- Eclaircur.** Violet crimson.
- Athis.** Light salmon pink. Tallest of all.
- Pantheon.** Rose salmon. Very large.
- F. G. Van Lassburg.** Purest and largest white Phlox in cultivation. 2 to 6 inches.
- Subulata.** Moss or ground pink. Much prized old garden plant, useful for coloring where it is desired to cover the ground with a mat. Blooms profusely in spring.
- Divaricata Canadensis.** Lavender blue flowers, native species of beautiful habit. A dwarf variety.

PLATYCODON—Chinese Bellflower

- Grandiflorum.** A valuable perennial forming a dense, branching bush of upright habit. 1 to 2 feet, with neat foliage. Blooms from July until frost. Large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers.
- Var. Album.** Same as above except the flowers are white.

PLUMBAGO—Leadwort

- A pretty dwarf perennial creeping habit, that continues in bloom all summer. Desirable for rock garden.
- Larpentae.** (Cape Leadwort.) Deep violet blue flowers. 4 to 6 inches.

POLYGONUM—Giant Weed

- Strong-growing perennials, excellent for growing where rank growth is desired and where nothing else will thrive.
- Sieboldi.** An effective plant for bold mass effects. Perfectly hardy in the Northern States. Produces a cloud of bloom.

POTENTILLA—(Cinquefoil) Five-Finger

The Potentillas have all good qualities of a good water plant. Handsome foliage and free-blooming habit. They bloom from spring until autumn, but most profusely in June and July.

- Formosa.** A fine species, rich cherry red, shaded with carmine. One of the best. Single.
- Hybrid.** Beautiful strain of single flowers.

PYRETHRUM—Persian Daisy

The pretty, fern-like foliage in the spring, followed by a profusion of handsome blooms in summer, make this plant very desirable. Unequaled as cut flowers. Hardy under any condition.

- Selaginoides.** Beautiful variety with golden, moss-like foliage.
- Aureum** (Golden Feather). Yellow foliage.

RUDBECKIA—Cone Flower

One of the most attractive of the autumn flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing. Valued for cutting.

- Fulgida.** Brilliant orange yellow flowers with dark purple disc, produced in masses on much-branched stem. 1 to 3 feet.
- Lanceolata** (Golden Glow). One of the finest of all perennials. Strong, vigorous growing, produces double, golden flowers in great profusion.
- Purpurea.** (Giant Purple Cone Flower.) Fine showy strong growing variety, with large reddish purple flowers, drooping rays, and cone-shaped disc.

SALVIA—Sage

Perennials with strikingly orchid-like bloom that makes them welcome in the herbaceous border.

- Azorea** (Rocky Mountain Sage). Sky-blue flowers in greatest profusion. 6 feet. August and September.

SCABIOSIA—Pincushion Flower.

Handsome border plant which in a moderately good garden soil produces a succession of flowers from June until frost. Serviceable for cutting.

- Japonica.** A handsome Japanese species with clear blue flowers, two to three inches across. 3 feet.

SEDUM—Stonecrop

A charming group of plants. Most of them are dwarf evergreen perennials, with brilliantly colored flowers that make them especially desirable for rock gardens or in the crevices of old walls. Easily cultivated.

Parker, Ind., Dec. 30, 1915.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tipp City, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

I have often thought I would write you a letter concerning the bill of trees and plants bought of you last Spring but have had no leisure time up till now. I cannot thank you enough for the quality of the goods sent me. The growth the past season has been amazing. Out of over 600 trees, plants, and vines set out, 98 per cent. lived and grew wonderfully. Many of my shrubs actually made over 6 feet of new growth. I can hardly restrain my impatience for the coming season as I know the grounds and surroundings will be most beautiful. Nearly every day the past season there was something new unfolding. Please send me your new catalog when issued as I want some raspberries and other things this season. Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours truly,

L. C. WARNER.



Helianthus



Paeonia



Rudbeckia

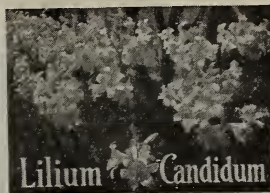
Your Choice of Any Kinds of Perennials, 10c each; \$1.00 for 12; \$7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted.



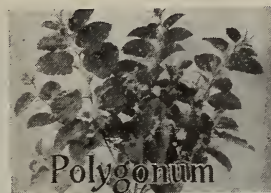
Flax



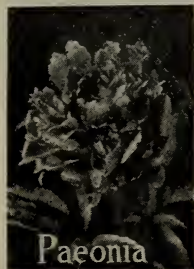
Chamomile



Lilium Candidum



Polygonum



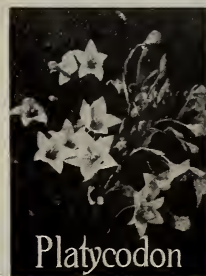
Paeonia



Japan Iris



Hardy Pansy



Platycodon

—**Spectabile** (Show Sedum). Most popular of the sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes. Rose color to purple flowers. 18 inches to 2 feet. September to October.

—**Atropurpureum Brilliant**. Foliage of a dark coppery purple shade. Flowers red. 1 foot. September and October.

TRITOMA—(Red Hot Poker)

Showy flowered plants for the general border, of the easiest possible culture, with unique appearance. The fiery red of the drooping flowers, one hundred on a spike, is a memorable sight. They require protection during the winter.

—**Pflizeril** (Everblooming Flame Flower). Best variety, flowers of rich orange-scarlet.

—**Uvaria**. Old-fashioned variety with rich, crimson flowers, shading to yellow.

TUNICA—Coat Flower

Tufted, spreading, hardy, suitable for rockwork, blooming in summer and fall.

—**Saxifraga**. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white lilac or purple notched petals. 6 to 10 inches. July to September.

VERONICA—Speedwell

A much-cultivated, blue-flowered perennial, great favorite.

—**Spicata**. Flowers borne in long, slender racemes, thriving open soil. Clear blue flowers.

VIOLE—Violet

—**Odorata**. Sweet Scented. "The queen of secrecy." A very hardy and vigorous variety. The flowers are a pale violet shade, very sweet scented, and bloom until late in fall.



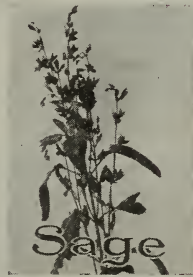
Mourning Bride



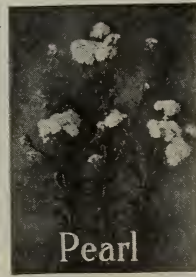
White Spiraea



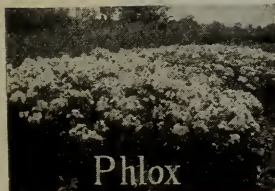
Plantain or Day Lily



Sage



Pearl



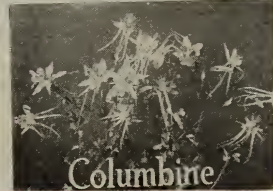
Phlox



Stokes Aster



Sea Lavender



Columbine

Your Choice of Any Kinds of Perennials, 10c each; \$1.00 for 12; \$7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted.



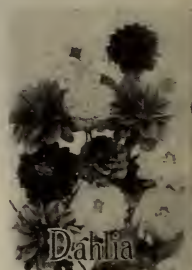
Japan Lilium



Caladium.



Yellow Day Lily



Dahlia

Summer Flowering Bulbs

Bulbous flowering plants are very popular with flower-loving people. There is a particular charm in growing them. As a rule, they produce flowers of remarkable beauty, and many of them are deliciously fragrant. There is an endless variety of colors which are adaptable to many purposes, and many of them flower equally as well under garden or house culture. After the flowering period, the plant above the bulbs and the roots beneath ripen off and die away, and their places may be occupied by other seasonable flowering plants. In planting, first remove the soil to a depth of about six inches. Spade up the lower soil well, using plenty of well-rotted manure. Then level off and cover with about an inch of sand. This prevents the manure from touching the bulbs, and also allows the water to drain away, thus removing the causes that may lead to the decay of the bulb. The bulbs can then be placed on the sand in their exact positions, after which the top soil is carefully replaced. To realize the greatest benefit from them, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible, but will do very well if planted as late as July. The bulbs we are offering are new stock of last season's crop; none of them have been carried over in cold storage.

Caladium, or Elephant Ear

This is a splendid foliage plant that has proven very satisfactory and worthy of cultivation, adding a beautiful tropical appearance to any lawn. To get the best results from Caladium bulbs they should be planted in well-enriched soil and given plenty of water. The bulbs may be kept over winter by taking them up as soon as the leaves have been killed by frost; dry gradually in a cool, airy place; after dried, place in a shallow box with dry sand and keep it in a dry cellar where they will not freeze.

Mammoth size bulbs, 14 to 18 inches in circumference. 25 cents each; 4 for 60 cents; postage paid.

No. 1-X size bulbs, 11 to 14 inches in circumference, 15 cents each; 4 for 60 cents; postage paid.

No. 1 size bulbs, 9 to 11 inches in circumference. 15 cents each, postage paid.

Ixia, or Corn Flower

These very beautiful and interesting little flowers bloom until freezing, and varying in colors. Should be planted in the fall and planted three inches deep. Bulbs are hardy, but grow similar to the Gladiolus. 10 for 20 cents; 100 for \$1.50.

Dahlias

Our Dahlias are only sorted up in colors and not named varieties. We can furnish them in pink, red, yellow, and white. Large-sized tubers. 6 for 50 cents.

Gladiolus

A splendid, old-fashioned flower. This has become a general favorite with everybody and very greatly prized whenever grown. The handsome shadings of these blossoms

have no equal and are a delight to all. The ones we offer are choice bulbs and an excellent assortment of colors. 10 for 50 cents; 25 for \$1.15; 100 for \$4.00.

Cannas

The Cannas with their large, various-colored leaves, easily hold second place for producing a tropical effect on the lawn. Excellent effects may be secured by planting them singly or by planting in small clumps in the hardy shrubbery border. Against a heavy background of green, the bright-colored, variously marked flowers show to their best and are very attractive and interesting.

Following kinds, 10 cents each; 10 for \$1.00; \$5.00 per 100 roots.

Black Prince. Velvety maroon, green foliage, 3 to 4 feet.

Louise. Rose carmine, green foliage, 5 feet.

Gladiator. Yellow spotted, green foliage, 4 feet.

Queen Charlotte. Brilliant orange, green foliage, 3½ feet.

Richard Wallace. Canary yellow, green foliage, 4½ feet.

Austria. Pure canary yellow, 5 feet.

Wyoming. Orange, foliage purple, 7 feet.

Pennsylvania. Orange scarlet, foliage green, 5 feet.

Indiana. Golden orange, green foliage, 3 to 4 feet.

G. C. Buelow. Deep crimson scarlet, 3 feet.

Robusta. Small red, bronze foliage, 6 to 8 feet.

Shenandoah. Salmon, bronze foliage, 6 feet.

David Harum. Vermilion scarlet, bronze foliage, 3½ feet.

Lilies and Other Bulbs

The Lilies have always been looked upon as among the noblest of the garden flowers. Their conspicuous and beautiful flowers and stately forms appeal strongly to the eye. Most varieties are very fragrant and are especially desirable for cut flowers.

Lilies are 20 cents each; 12 for \$1.00.



Lilium Auratum



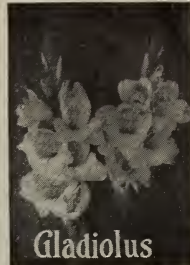
Tube Rose.



Hardy Sunflower



Rosy Milfoil



Gladiolus

JAPANESE LILIES. Beautiful artistic lilies of the following varieties:

Rubrum. Handsome, dark, pinkish red flowers. Extra strong-growing sort.

Album. Beautiful white, or nearly white flower.

Speciosum. White, more or less tinted with pink and dotted with red.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA. A well-known flowering Begonia used for bedding purposes. Where the frost is not too heavy they may be well mulched, carried over in the ground until spring, and pronounced as hardy Begonias. We have these in a number of colors, both single and double, all large-sized bulbs that will bloom this year. They should be planted in well-enriched soil. While they will do well in the shade of a tree, they will

do much better where they get some sun. These bulbs have probably never before been offered at such low prices.

Single and double varieties, scarlet, white, rose, crimson, orange, and yellow, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

TUBE ROSES. The most fragrant and one of the most beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs; the fragrant, waxy tube roses grow in large spikes. These are light and heat-loving plants, so they should not be planted in the open ground until it is well warmed. If desired for early blooming, they may be started in the house early in the spring and transplanted to the open ground later. By planting about two weeks apart, a succession of blooms may be had during the entire summer. **Good, strong bulbs for blooming, by mail, postage paid, 5 cents each; 10 for 40 cents; 30 for \$1.00.**

Fall Flowering Bulbs

Remember, **fall** is the time of the year in which to plant the bulbs that are the beautiful harbingers of spring.

We will have our usual assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, etc. to offer at that season of the year. If you do not receive our Bulb Circular, **write for it.** Place your orders early in **August or September.**



October 20, 1915.

Sirs:—Your shipment of Raspberries has been received in good condition. Accept thanks.

Yours very truly

EARL H. SCHIER.

November 17, 1915.

Dear Sirs:—Received trees all right. If you will, send catalog and book of "What, Where, When, and How to Plant," to the names given below, you will receive a number of orders from here.

Yours very truly,

MRS. MARQUES.

April 23, 1915.

Sir:—Received the plants in good condition and they are all growing fine. We are going to get some more next year.

Yours truly,

OSCAR G. RANKE.

Columbus, O., November 12, 1915.

To Spring Hill Nurseries:—I received shipment of hedge plants and am delighted with them. Will you please send me your catalog? Thanking you in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. CLAAR,
193 Midland Ave.

What, Where, When and How to Plant

Is a valuable book both for amateur and experienced gardeners. The book is written in simple language and illustrated so any one can understand it. It is indorsed by every one who has read it. Read what three out of many have to say about it.

Letters of Endorsement

STATE OF OHIO
THE AGRICULTURAL
COMMISSION
COLUMBUS

March 9, 1914.

Peter Bohlender & Sons,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I have studied carefully your booklet, on "What, Where, When, Where, and How to Plant," and consider it superior to any similar work that I have ever seen.

It should be used in every school in our land as a daily text-book.

It should be in every home as a reference book on gardening and "Home Beautification."

The influence, for good, of this book in the home and the school, is without limitation.

With kindest regards,

I am very truly,

MRS. JOSEPHINE L. NESBITT,
State Civic Improvement Rep.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1913.

Mr. W. F. Bohlender,
Tippecanoe City, Miami Co. Ohio.

Dear Mr. Bohlender: I am in receipt of your letter on the 16th instant, and also the booklet on "What, Where, When and How to Plant." I have read the booklet with much interest and believe it will prove of immense value to the prospective planters into whose hands it comes. Your plans and lists of trees, shrubs and flowers for special purposes are excellent and give very valuable information which the home planter lacks.

Your suggested price of ten cents a copy I think a moderate one, and your booklet is certainly well worth that amount.

You are at liberty to use this note as you see fit.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

PETER BISSET.

Plant Introducer in charge of Foreign
Plant Distribution.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION

FRANK W. MILLER, Supt.

Columbus, O., Dec 16, 1913.

Mr. W. Fletcher Bohlender,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Bohlender: I have received both your letter of December 11, and also the booklet on "What, Where, When and How to Plant." I read it myself and think it is fine. It will prove a great help to many householders, and those who wish to plant shrubs, bushes, or trees. I also had several of my men make a review of it, and they are highly pleased with it. It is a booklet, the distribution of which I should encourage in every quarter of the country. I would not tell you this if I did not feel that your booklet is worthy of such consideration.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MILLER.

Spray Material at Wholesale Prices

We are offering a line of one of the best brands of Spray Material that is now on the market. If you have bought much spray material in your time, you will realize that these prices are very reasonable. We are interested in getting our customers to do more spraying. All spray material will be sent out under the name of the manufacturer of the goods, with their stamp and address on the package, and shipped from Tippecanoe City, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio, or from the manufacturer near Chicago. Remember, we are offering this by the gallon in barrel lots, whatever the barrel may contain, which will vary from 48 to 52 gallons. Each barrel is marked with the number of gallons it contains. We will fill your order with the number of gallons nearest to the amount you order, and refund any money sent in excess to this amount.

The prices given include packages delivered f. o. b. cars at Tippecanoe City, Ohio, or any of the points mentioned above.

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead, 600 lb. barrel.....	7½	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 300 lb. barrel.....	8	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 100 lb. kegs.....	8½	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 50 lb. kegs.....	9½	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 20 lb. kegs.....	10½	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 10 lb. kegs.....	11½	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 5 lb. jars.....	13½	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 2 lb. jars.....	20½	cents per lb.
Arsenate of Lead, 1 lb. jar.....	25	cents

Lime and Sulphur

Lime and Sulphur, bbl. lots, about 50 gal. actual measurement.....	17c	per gallon
Lime and Sulphur, half bbl. lots, about 25 gal.	19c	per gallon
Lime and Sulphur, 5 gallon cans.....	35c	per gallon
Lime and Sulphur, 1 gallon cans.....	40	cents

The Unique Hedge Trimmer



Trim Your Hedges
FOUR TIMES FASTER THAN
THE OLD WAY.

Cuts a 13-inch swath; easy to operate; cutting knives of specially tempered tool steel. For frequently trimmed, well-kept hedges.

For old wood or for neglected hedges, use the UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER AND CUTTER COMBINED. Has a large cutting tooth for heavy twigs up to three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Price of either tool, \$5.00. GUARANTEED. Money refunded upon return of tool if not satisfactory after one week's trial.

Urbana, Ohio, April 13, 1915.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Order No. 5367 reached me in good shape. Thank you for your kind attention to all my requests. I certainly appreciate the favor.

Yours truly,

Alice L. Gaumer.

Read What Others Say

October 2, 1915.
Dear Sirs:—The plants I ordered from you last spring came, everything O. K., and out of the fifty-four plants everything grew fine.

Truly yours,

GEORGE FRANTZ.

April 19, 1915.
Goods received in excellent condition. Yours,
MRS. R. H. COWLES.

April 13, 1915.
Gentlemen:—Received the order last week in good condition. May be in the market for some more stuff next fall or spring. Very respectfully,

PAUL M. CLARK.

Springhill Nurseries,

Dear Sirs:—I am pleased to send another order to your nurseries, because I was well pleased with your stock I received last year. The hedge I got grew very nicely and so did the boxwood.

Very truly yours,

HOMER C. COLE,

MAY 16, 1915.

Gentlemen:—I wish to thank you for the tree rose, "Dorothy Perkins," received by express to-day. I like your way of doing business, and when I am in need of more plants, will write you. In the meantime, I will recommend your firm to my friends. Your plants are fine specimens.

Respectfully,

OTTO NOBA.

COLCHICUM—The Floral Wonder

Remember—For August and September Delivery, 1916.

Order now as we were not able to fill orders received late on Colchicum Bulbs last year.



Above Illustration Taken From Photograph.

Our illustration is from a photograph of this wonder of the floral kingdom. Blooms without vase, soil, water, or care. Unique for table, room, or window decoration. Rosy tinted blossoms shade to a pearly white and exhale refreshing fragrance.

Simply place the bulb in a dish, bowl, saucer or on the table or window sill in a little light and watch its beauty unfold. As the blooms fade and drop, cut them off and others will follow in quick succession, each bulb producing from six to fifteen flowers.

When the blooming has ceased, the bulb may be potted or planted in the open garden or lawn, where the following spring they will develop a beautiful, broad, deep-colored foliage.

Remove from bed about July first, dry the bulb in darkness for a few weeks and use for indoor decoration, as at first.

PRICE

One Bulb.....15 cents, Postage Paid
Two Bulbs.....25 cents, Postage Paid

Below are a few copies of letters showing what some say of it. Original letters are on file in our office.

Sedgwick, Kansas, Oct. 15, 1914.

Dear Sirs: Please send me one dollar's worth of the bulbs called "Colchicum." The flowers are beautiful and as an object of interest to invalids especially, I know nothing better.

Respectfully yours,

F. B. KONOVEL.

Morristown, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1915.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tipppecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen: The Colchicum bulbs received from you last spring have fully justified all that you say regarding them in your circular. They have created a sensation among my friends, and you may send me eight more, for which I enclose \$1.00.

Yours truly,

A. W. GREGORY.

St. Regis Raspberry

See Description in Catalogue.

Dayton, Ohio R R 13 Dec 6-15.

I have been a commercial fruit grower for twenty five years. In Spring of 1914 I planted 700 St Regis on one fifth of an acre. In Autumn of the same year, some very fine clusters of bright red berries matured. In June 1915 the St Regis began to ripen its fruits before the Miller or Outhbert and continued to produce as many to row as other varieties, berries of good size and bright red color.

About August last a large number of the new canes began to bloom and mature perfect berries, and continued to bear an average of thirty quarts per week until foliage was killed by frost in October. In addition to full main crop in June and July. The St Regis will bear a second crop of 100 to 150 quarts per acre every week for at least eight weeks.

E. F. Stoner

State of Ohio Montgomery County S S

E. F. Stoner

being first duly sworn says that the facts in the foregoing statement are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

E. F. Stoner

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of Nov.

1915

J. M. Farrell
Notary Public in and for Montgomery County, Ohio

Clinton, New York, Sept. 17, 1915.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tipppecanoe City, Ohio.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find fifty cents, for which please send me four Colchicum bulbs. The bulbs you sent me two months ago have been most surprising and satisfactory.

Yours truly,

R. W. HAYES.

Munising, Michigan, July 16, 1915.

Peter Bohlender & Sons,
Tipppecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I enclose herewith New York Draft in the sum of One Dollar, for which kindly enter my order for eight (8) Colchicum bulbs.

The order filled for me last year was very satisfactory and was well pleased with the results.

Very truly yours,

PHIL. H. COLE.

Rochester, Indiana, Sept. 23, 1915.

Peter Bohlender & Sons,
Tipppecanoe City, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I herewith enclose draft for ninety cents for which please send me seven Colchicum bulbs. Please send at your earliest convenience and oblige.

The one I have has thirteen buds and bloom so far. I am very much pleased with it.

Yours truly,

FLO DELP.
912 Jefferson St.

Kieffer Pear



Remember: Scale does not attack Kieffer Pear and Sour Cherry. One tree each, Kieffer Pear and Montmorency Cherry, extra large for quick results, \$1.00. See inside of catalog for other prices.



EVER BEARING STRAWBERRIES
THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN OCTOBER-1915

Superb and Productive, we think are the two best, all-round Everbearing Strawberries on the market. Do not hesitate to place your order for some of these. We stand back of them the same as everything else offered in our catalog.

Price, 12 postpaid, 75 cents; 100 plants, \$2.



FROST PROOF BEAUTY

A large, new peach seedling. Excellent quality, white freestone, with red cheek. Produces fruit when all other varieties fail. Plant a few of these trees and have peaches each year. 4 large trees, \$1.00.